OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND DISEASES IN **ALBERTA**

Lost-Time Claims and Claim Rates

2003 Summary

Released July 2004

WORK SAFE ALBERTA

Alberta HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT | the people & workplace department

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HIGHLIGHTS

Overall, Alberta was a safer place to work.

- The lost-time claim rate of Alberta workplaces decreased in 2003 to 2.9 per 100 person-years, down from 3.0 in 2002. The 2.9 rate is the lowest since 1994. The duration rate was 82 days lost per 100 person-years, also down from 94 days lost in 2002.

- There were 36,575 workplace injuries and diseases serious enough for the worker to miss at least one day of work, down 2.7% from 2002.

Medium-sized employers experienced higher injury rates.

- Employers with between 40 and 99 person-years continued to have the highest lost-time claim rate at 3.3 per 100 person-years. The second highest rate was that of employers with between 20 and 39 person-years with a claim rate of 3.1 per 100 person-years.

Lost-time claim rates decreased in most sectors.

- Lost-time claim rates in all sectors decreased or remained unchanged except the Mining and Petroleum Development sector, where the lost-time claim rate increased slightly.

- In spite of this increase, the Mining and Petroleum Development sector had the lowest lost-time claim rate throughout all industry sectors in 2003.

- The Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector had the lowest median workdays lost due to occupational injury and disease in 2003.

Overexertion was the most common cause for lost-time claims in all industries.

- Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the trunk being the most commonly injured body part.

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Lost-Time Claim Rate by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Industry Sector	Lost-Time Claim Rate 2002	Lost-Time Claim Rate 2003	% Change
Agriculture and Forestry	4.5	**3.5**	-22.2%
Business, Personal and Professional Services	1.9	**1.9**	0.0%
Construction and Construction Trade Services	3.9	**3.5**	-10.3%
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging	4.3	**3.9**	-9.3%
Mining and Petroleum Development	1.1	**1.3**	18.2%
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	2.9	**2.9**	0.0%
Wholesale and Retail	3.0	**2.8**	-6.7%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	3.9	**3.7**	-5.1%

There were more occupational fatalities.

- The number of occupational fatalities, accepted by the Workers' Compensation Board – Alberta (WCB), increased from 101 in 2002 to 127 in 2003.

- The provincial average fatality rate, as measured over a ten-year period from 1994 to 2003, was 96 per million person-years.

- Fatality rates continued to be higher than the provincial average in
    - Agriculture and Forestry
    - Transportation, Communication and Utilities
    - Construction and Construction Trade Services
    - Mining and Petroleum Development

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Role of Alberta Human Resources and Employment

Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) is committed to investing in people and fostering safe and productive workplaces. AHRE develops and delivers programs and services which contribute to workplaces that are safe, healthy, fair and stable for employees and employers by:

- Working with industry and safety associations to audit and certify health and safety programs.
- Helping employers, employees, unions and industry associations work together by offering facilitation services, workshops and partnership opportunities.
- Developing and maintaining policy and legislated standards in Alberta.
- Preparing and providing ongoing support of Alberta's workplace health and safety regulations.
- Promoting safe, fair and healthy workplaces by explaining legislated standards and ensuring compliance.

Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Alberta 2003 Summary

Each year, AHRE prepares this report to provide a snapshot of workplace health and safety. This includes:

- Descriptions of programs and initiatives undertaken by AHRE in pursuit of its workplace health and safety mission and goals.
- Estimations of the risk of injury or disease (lost-time claim rates) at the provincial, industry sector and sub-sector level as well as general descriptions about the incidents and injured workers.
- Occupational fatalities accepted by the WCB for compensation and fatality rates for the major industry sectors.

A few notes about this report:

- Like an annual report, this summary presents 2003 data beside 2002 data to help with comparisons. Additional historical data is presented as well, wherever possible.
- With the exceptions of some agriculture, financial services and federally regulated workers, the information presented in this report is based on incidents of injury or disease that occurred during 2003 and were accepted as lost-time claims by the WCB as of March 31, 2004.
- Throughout the report, the lost-time claim rate is the number of claims per 100 person-years, and duration rate is the number of days lost per 100 person-years.
- Sub-sector industry groups have been reviewed and updated to reflect the most recent industry classification. The updated industry groups may be different from those presented in previous reports.
- Terms, definitions and formulas used throughout this report are described in Appendix A. Industry codes are presented in Appendix B.

SECTION 2

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY (WHS) INITIATIVES

The Alberta government is concerned about workplace injuries and diseases and has developed strategies to ensure Alberta continues to be among the safest places in the world to work and conduct business.

The strategies include:

- Implement regulatory changes under the Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Introduce new awards to recognize safety innovations
- Continue to work in co-operation with employers and workers to promote safe workplaces

The Alberta government simplifies how safety rules apply in Alberta workplaces in 2003.

As part of its commitment to Work Safe Alberta[1], the Alberta government replaced the administrative and policy provisions of 11 regulations with the single updated OHS Regulation. By making this change, the regulations that help keep Alberta workplaces safe are easier to update. The OHS regulation came into effect on March 31, 2003.

New safety rules for Alberta workplaces.

On November 13, 2003 the Alberta government introduced its new Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Code that replaced the technical safety requirements of the 11 regulations under the OHS Act. The Code incorporates changes recommended during the stakeholder consultation conducted by the Minister's Council on Workplace Safety.

A detailed explanation guide on the Code is available at www.worksafely.org. A deadline of April 30, 2004 was set for employers to comply with the *Code*. Conviction for contravention of the OHS Code or Act carries a maximum fine of $500,000 and/or a six-month imprisonment for a first offence.

New awards recognize safety innovations.

On December 13, 2003, the Alberta government announced plans for the first annual Awards for Innovation in Workplace Health and Safety. The awards will recognize the most original health and safety initiatives in Alberta workplaces for the previous year.

[1] For more information about Work Safe Alberta visit www.gov.ab.ca/hre/whs/wsa

All types of innovations relating to workplace health and safety are considered including management of workplace impairment issues, incorporating safety planning at the design stage, use of engineering controls to replace personal protective equipment and the development of worker and management competencies. An award of distinction and an award of merit may be presented for each industry sector.

Workplace health and safety information and communications continued to reach employers and workers.

- The WHS Contact Center responded to 23,576 telephone requests for information or to lodge complaints.
- The WHS web site had 2,837,147 hits in 2003.
- AHRE continued to encourage safety training for both employers and workers by providing health and safety information. Workplace Health and Safety information can be accessed online at www.gov.ab.ca/hre/whs/publications/bulletins.asp.

Continuing Partnership Programs.

WHS continued the Certificate of Recognition program and in working with industry partners, introduced a new Mentorship Program. Through partnerships with safety associations, industry groups, education institutes and labour organizations, Workplace Health and Safety continues to promote and certify health and safety programs.

- The number of employers holding a valid Certificate of Recognition increased from 4,320 in 2002 to 4,669 in 2003.
- In partnership with industry safety associations, AHRE introduced the Mentorship Program. Employers with excellent safety records mentor employers who want to improve their safety performance.

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY

The positive trend continues: there were more person-years and fewer injuries and diseases in 2003.

A total of 36,575 injuries and diseases that required the workers to recuperate away from work (beyond the day of the incident) were accepted during 2003. This is a decrease of 2.7% from 2002. In contrast, the person-years increased 2.1% to 1,263,113 between 2002 and 2003 (see Table 3.1). While there are more workers employed, they are experiencing fewer injuries.

Expressed as lost-time claim rate[2], 2003's data translates into a rate of 2.9, a decrease of 3.3% from 2002. The 2.9 rate is the lowest rate that has been recorded since 1994 (see Chart 3.1). For reference, the lost-time claim rate of 2.9 injuries or diseases per 100 person-years translates into 15 injuries and diseases per million hours worked.

The lost-time claim rate represents the probability or risk of a disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one year of work.

Broken down by size of the organization, employers with 40 to 99 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate of 3.3 followed by employers with 20 to 39 person-years with a claim rate of 3.1. Employers with less than 10 person-years had the lowest claim rate of 2.6 per 100 person-years (see Table 3.2 and Chart 3.2).

Young workers aged 15 to 24 represented 18% of working Albertans in 2003[3] yet they accounted for 20% of the injured workers (see Table 4.1A). The industries with high lost-time claims among young workers (15 to 24) were Wholesale and Retail, Construction and Construction Trade Services, Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging, and Business, Personal and Professional Services sectors. These four industry sectors accounted for 80% of lost-time claims among young workers. In contrast, workers aged 45 and older represented 34% of those employed in Alberta in 2003[4] but accounted for only 30% of injured workers.

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[2] The rate has been calculated from lost-time claims data as of March 31, 2004. This rate underestimates the risk of occupational injury and disease since some lost-time claims that occurred in 2003 were not administered by March 31, 2004.
[3 & 4] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2003 Historical).

The severity of the injuries and diseases was down in 2003, as reflected in the median days lost and duration rate. While the median[5] number of workdays lost in 2003 was 8, identical to that of 2002, the duration rate of 82 days per 100 person-years was 12.8% lower than in 2002 (see Table 3.1).

Estimates of injury and disease severity were made by using information on the number of days away from work to recuperate from each disabling condition. Two basic measures of severity were: the median days away from work and the duration rate.

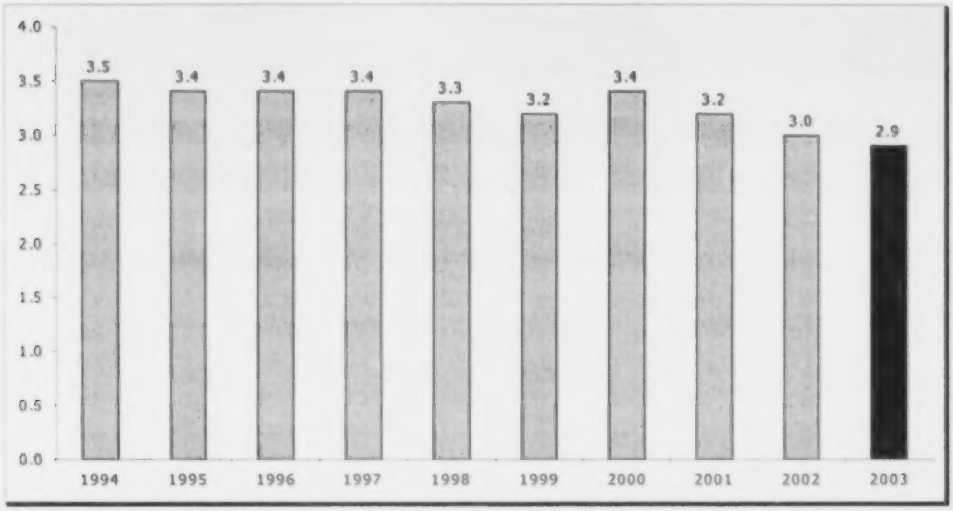
Table 3.1
Lost-Time Claims – Alberta: 2002 and 2003[6]

	2002	2003	% Change
Person-Years	1,236,738	**1,263,113**	2.1%
Lost-Time Claims	37,598	**36,575**	-2.7%
Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.0	**2.9**	-3.3%
Median Workdays Lost	8	**8**	0.0%
Duration Rate	94	**82**	-12.8%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[5] A median workday lost designates the point at which half of the total cases involved more days and half involved fewer days.
[6] Person-years are calculated from wage and payroll data submitted by employers to the WCB. Person-years for employers who directly bear the cost of their workers' claims are excluded. Lost-time claims for these employers are also excluded unless the WCB has incurred administration or enhanced disability cost.

Chart 3.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate – Alberta: 1994-2003



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 3.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size[7] of Employer – Alberta: 2003

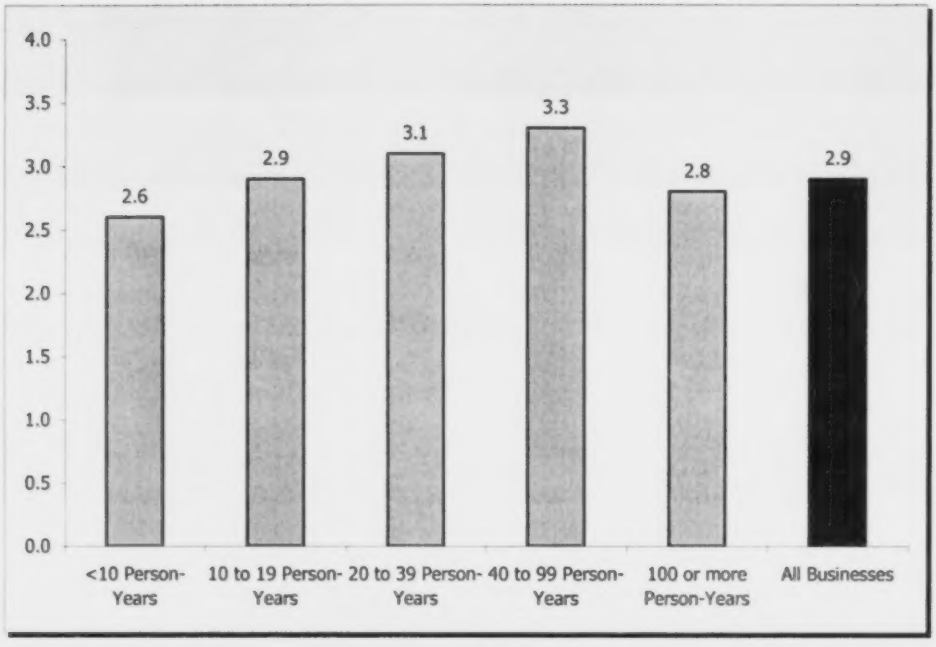
Size of Employer	Number of Accounts	Lost-Time Claims	Person-Years	Lost-Time Claim Rate
Less than 10 Person-Years	106,125	4,986	188,257	2.6
10 to 19 Person-Years	6,845	2,750	95,959	2.9
20 to 39 Person-Years	4,092	3,593	114,131	3.1
40 to 99 Person-Years	2,636	5,261	160,662	3.3
100 or More Person-Years	1,770	19,665	704,103	2.8
Unspecified[1]	2,860	320	0	N/A
Total	124,328	36,575	1,263,113	2.9

[1] These are employers with no payroll information or with person-years equal to 0.

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[7] Size is measured in terms of person-years. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year. Person-years are estimated from payroll information submitted to the WCB by employers.

Chart 3.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size of Employer – Alberta: 2003



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 4

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS

Overexertion was the most common cause for lost-time claims in all industries. Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the trunk being the most commonly injured body part.

In this section we examine the demographics of the injured workers and the nature of their injuries or diseases[8]. While the focus is at the provincial level, sector information of interest is highlighted.

4.1 Injured Worker Characteristics

Throughout this section, the classifications used are based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standards for categorizing occupational injury and disease information*.

The age, gender and occupation of injured workers are analysed to help government and industries decide if workplace health and safety programs should be targeted to specific groups.

Age

Injuries in most age groups were generally proportionate to their representation among workers in Alberta. Half of lost-time claims involved workers between the ages of 25 and 44 years (see Table 4.1A). Twenty percent of claims were from workers aged 15 to 24, while young workers accounted for only 18%[9] of the workplace population. A similar distribution was observed in 2002 (see Chart 4.1A).

Older workers appear to be injured less frequently, which was likely due to their greater levels of experience. Twenty percent of all lost-time claims were from workers aged 45 to 54 years and 10% were 55 years and older while they represented 22% and 12% of the working population[10] respectively.

Workers aged 45 and older were also less likely than young workers to be injured seriously enough to lose work-time when they were injured, however they required more time to recover before returning to work. The duration of absence from work due to

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[8] Detailed analysis of the pattern among these characteristics and the lost-time claims from 2003 is available upon request.
[9 & 10] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2003 Historical).
* National standards for categorizing injury and disease and comparable information of other provinces can be found in the CSA Z795-03 Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information.

workplace injury or disease nearly doubled from a median of five days for young workers aged 15 to 24 to an 11-day median for those 45 years and older. Nearly a third of injuries and diseases to workers aged 45 and older resulted in 31 or more days away from work as compared to 16% of incidents for young workers. Factors that may contribute to longer recuperation periods for workers 45 years and above may include the fact that they tend to sustain disabling conditions, such as broken bones, more often than young workers do.

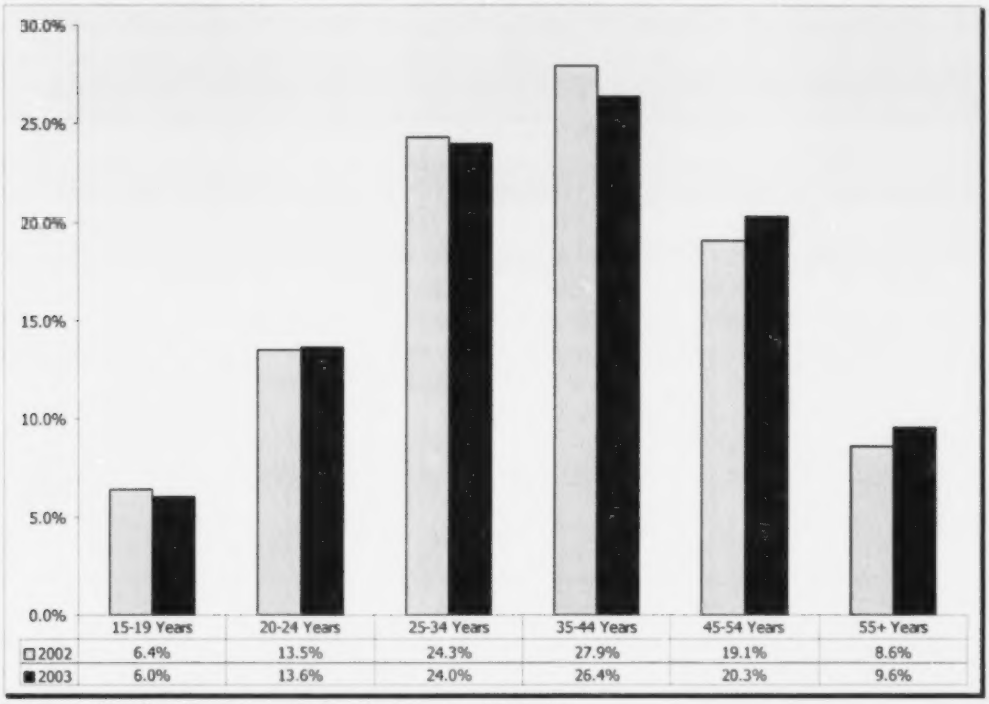
Each age group had different patterns of injury across each industry sector. Of the claims from workers aged 15 to 24 years, 26% of these were in the Wholesale and Retail sector, 21% in the Construction and Construction Trade Services sector, 17% in the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector, and 16% in the Business, Personal and Professional Services sector. For the workers aged 25 to 44, 21% were in the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector while for workers aged 45 years and older, 27% were in the Public Administration, Education and Health Services sector.

Table 4.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Age – Alberta: 2002 and 2003

	2002		2003	
Age	Lost-Time Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%
15 - 19 Years	2,413	6.4%	**2,204**	**6.0%**
20 - 24 Years	5,084	13.5%	**4,987**	**13.6%**
25 - 34 Years	9,131	24.3%	**8,781**	**24.0%**
35 - 44 Years	10,476	27.9%	**9,646**	**26.4%**
45 - 54 Years	7,198	19.1%	**7,432**	**20.3%**
55+ Years	3,246	8.6%	**3,503**	**9.6%**
Unspecified	50	0.1%	**22**	**0.1%**
Total	37,598	100.0%	**36,575**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 4.1A
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims by Age – Alberta: 2002 and 2003



	15-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-44 Years	45-54 Years	55+ Years
2002	6.4%	13.5%	24.3%	27.9%	19.1%	8.6%
2003	6.0%	13.6%	24.0%	26.4%	20.3%	9.6%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Gender

In 2003, men accounted for two-thirds of lost-time claims (see Table 4.1B) while they represented just over half of people employed in Alberta[11]. A similar pattern was observed in 2002. Men represented a majority of workers in higher hazard industry sectors: Construction and Construction Trade Services; Mining and Petroleum Development; Transportation, Communication and Utilities; and Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging.

More women than men had lost-time claims in Public Administration, Education and Health Services sector and the Business, Personal and Professional Services sector, where 64% and 57% respectively of total claims were from women.

Of all types of events, men comprised over two-thirds of the lost-time claims. The exceptions were in two categories: assault and violent acts by persons and repetitive motions, where women claimed 62% and 58% respectively.

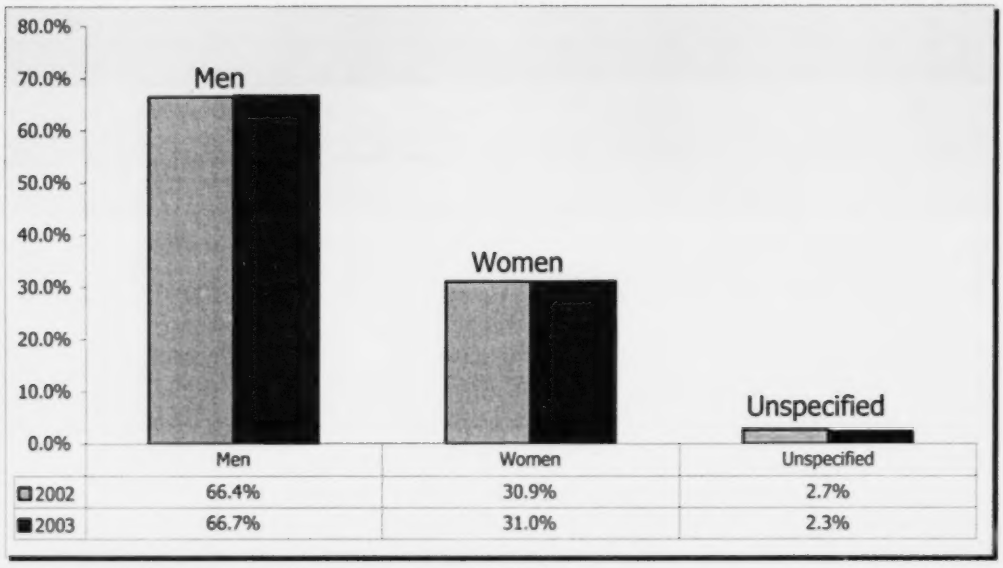
[11] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2003 Historical).

Table 4.1B
Lost-Time Claims by Gender – Alberta: 2002 and 2003

	2002		2003	
Gender	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**
Men	24,962	66.4%	**24,389**	**66.7%**
Women	11,634	30.9%	**11,332**	**31.0%**
Unspecified	1,002	2.7%	**854**	**2.3%**
Total	37,598	100.0%	**36,575**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 4.1B
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims by Gender – Alberta: 2002 and 2003



	Men	Women	Unspecified
2002	66.4%	30.9%	2.7%
2003	66.7%	31.0%	2.3%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Occupation

Occupation is used to describe the kind of work performed by the injured worker regardless of the kind of industry in which it is done. Workplace injuries and diseases vary with occupation.

In 2003, truck drivers had the largest number of injuries and diseases with time away from work, accounting for eight percent of total claims (see Table 4.1C). Fifty-eight percent of the truck drivers who were injured were between the ages of 25 and 44, and 33% were 45 years or older. Transportation, Communications and Utilities and Wholesale and Retail sectors had the majority of the truck driver injury claims, at 58% and 16% respectively.

Workers with the highest number of injuries were mainly men except in some occupations (nurses, nursing assistants, tellers and cashiers, etc.), which were traditionally held by women. This trend was a reflection of the gender composition where men accounted for the majority of lost-time claims.

Sprains, strains and tears[12] were the most common nature of injury for each of the occupations. The exceptions were chefs and cooks where open wounds, such as cuts and lacerations, were also common – sprains, strains and tears, and open wounds each accounted for 26% of the injuries[13], followed by burns, at 22%.

The source of injuries varied with occupation. Structures and surfaces and vehicles were two leading source of injuries for truck drivers, accounting for 23% and 21% of total claims respectively. For nurses, nursing assistants, nursing aides or nursing orderlies, persons-other than injured or ill workers was the main injury source.

[12] Sprains, strains and tears were due to overexertion, transportation accidents and falls.
[13] Being struck by objects or exposure to harmful substances caused cuts and lacerations.

Table 4.1C
Lost-Time Claims by Occupation – Alberta: 2003[14]

Occupation	2003 Lost-Time Claims	2003 %
Truck Drivers	2,948	8.1%
Sales Clerks, Commodities	1,100	3.0%
Welders and Flame Cutters	1,026	2.8%
Longshoremen, Stevedores and Freight Handlers	968	2.6%
Janitors, Charworkers and Cleaners	937	2.6%
Carpenters and Related Occupations	883	2.4%
Chefs and Cooks	870	2.4%
Nurses, Graduate, Except Supervisors	783	2.1%
Labourers, Material Handling	633	1.7%
Slaughterers, Meat Cutters, Canners, Curers and Packers	619	1.7%
Pipefitters, Plumbers and Related Fields	529	1.4%
Shipping and Receiving Clerks	526	1.4%
Tellers and Cashiers	486	1.3%
Nursing Assistants	455	1.2%
Nursing Aides and Orderlies	436	1.2%
Labourers, Services	431	1.2%
Bus Drivers	399	1.1%
Construction Electricians and Repairmen	375	1.0%
Labourers, Food and Beverage Processing	364	1.0%
Industrial, Farm, Construction Machinery Mechanics and Repairmen	346	0.9%
All Other Occupations	21,461	58.7%
Total	36,575	100.0%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[14]Accurate data on occupation for 2002 was not available.

4.2 Nature of Injury or Disease

In 2003, 88% of all the lost-time claims were traumatic injuries and disorders as classified by the WCB. The four most common specific traumatic injuries and disorders were sprains, strains and tears, 47%; surface wounds and bruises, 10%, open wounds, 9%; and fractures and dislocations, 9% (see Table 4.2).

Men were more likely than women to experience all of the four types of traumatic injuries and disorders. Men experienced 63% of all sprains, strains and tears as compared to only 35% by women. The proportions are greater for fractures and dislocations with 79% sustained by men, 19% by women.

A large number of sprains, strains and tears resulted from overexertion while pulling, pushing, lifting and carrying objects, 41%; and from bodily reaction such as bending, reaching and twisting, 22%. Thirty-nine percent of work-related wounds, such as surface wounds, bruises and open wounds resulted from workers being struck by objects, and another 16% of work-related wounds were caused by being struck against objects. The leading cause of fractures and dislocations were falls, 44%, followed by workers being struck by objects, 20%.

Sprains, strains and tears were the most common injury in every major sector, ranging from a low of 33% in the Agriculture and Forestry sector to a high of 61% in the Public Administration, Education and Health Services sector. The second leading category in most of the industry sectors was wounds, such as surface wounds, bruises and open wounds. Fractures and dislocations were common injuries in the following sectors: Mining and Petroleum Development, 17%; Agriculture and Forestry, 16% and Construction and Construction Trade Services, 13%.

Table 4.2
Nature of Injury or Disease – Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Nature of Injury or Disease	2002 Lost-Time Claims	2002 %	2003 Lost-Time Claims	2003 %
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**33,119**	**88.1%**	**32,305**	**88.3%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	18,068	48.1%	17,303	47.3%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	3,804	10.1%	3,752	10.3%
Open Wounds	3,412	9.1%	3,331	9.1%
Fractures and Dislocations	3,276	8.7%	3,112	8.5%
Burns	909	2.4%	955	2.6%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	3,650	9.7%	3,852	10.5%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**2,158**	**5.7%**	**2,186**	**6.0%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**128**	**0.3%**	**144**	**0.4%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**111**	**0.3%**	**118**	**0.3%**
Infectious and Parasitic Disorders	**21**	**0.1%**	**33**	**0.1%**
Neoplasms, Tumors and Cancer	**10**	**< 0.1%**	**14**	**< 0.1%**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**14**	**< 0.1%**	**12**	**< 0.1%**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**2,037**	**5.4%**	**1,763**	**4.8%**
Total	**37,598**	**100.0%**	**36,575**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.3 Part of Body Injured

The trunk was the main injured body part, accounting for over one-third of total claims in 2003 (see Table 4.3). Seventy percent of injuries to the trunk were sprains, strains and tears affecting the back. Approximately half of trunk injuries resulted from overexertion.

For the upper extremities, the two greatest proportions of claims were for open wounds and sprains, strains and tears, 29% and 22% respectively. Being struck by an object, 21%, and caught in an object, 14%, were the two leading causes of injuries to the upper extremities.

Nearly half of the injuries and diseases to the lower extremities included sprains, strains and tears. Twenty-nine percent of injuries to the lower extremities resulted from bodily reaction such as climbing, twisting and tripping and 17% resulted from being struck by objects.

In all sectors, the trunk was the leading part of body injured except for the Business, Personal and Professional Services sector, where both upper extremities and the trunk accounted 33% of claims.

Table 4.3
Part of Body Injured – Alberta: 2002 and 2003

	2002		2003	
Part of Body Injured	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**
Trunk	**14,501**	**38.6%**	**14,128**	**38.6%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	9,816	26.1%	9,490	25.9%
Other Trunk	4,685	12.5%	4,638	12.7%
Upper Extremities	**9,267**	**24.6%**	**8,832**	**24.1%**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	3,514	9.3%	3,495	9.6%
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	3,132	8.3%	2,908	8.0%
Other Upper Extremities	2,621	7.0%	2,429	6.6%
Lower Extremities	**6,982**	**18.6%**	**6,795**	**18.6%**
Leg(s)	3,341	8.9%	3,248	8.9%
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	3,115	8.3%	3,048	8.3%
Other Lower Extremities	526	1.4%	499	1.4%
Multiple Body Parts	**3,189**	**8.5%**	**3,097**	**8.5%**
Head	**2,463**	**6.6%**	**2,605**	**7.1%**
Other Head Parts	1,534	4.1%	1,587	4.3%
Eye(s)	929	2.5%	1,018	2.8%
Neck, Including Throat	**826**	**2.2%**	**780**	**2.1%**
Body Systems	**202**	**0.5%**	**195**	**0.5%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**148**	**0.4%**	**114**	**0.3%**
Other Body Parts	**20**	**0.1%**	**29**	**0.1%**
Total	**37,598**	**100.0%**	**36,575**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.4 Source of Injury or Disease

The two primary sources of injury were persons, plants, animals and minerals[15], 24%, and structures and surfaces,[16] 16% (see Table 4.4).

All of the sources caused more injuries or diseases in men than in women.

The principal source of injuries and diseases differed at the industry sector level:

- Persons, plants, animals and minerals was the leading source of injury in all sectors except Transportation, Communication and Utilities, Wholesale and Retail, and Construction and Construction Trade Services sectors.
- The most common sources of injuries or diseases in the Transportation, Communication and Utilities sector were: structures and surfaces, like floors, ground and building systems, 19%; persons, plants, animals and minerals, 19%; and vehicles for all modes of public, private, work-related and recreational transportation, 18%.
- Containers, which include all receptacles that were commonly used to hold, store or carry materials, accounted for 19% of injuries in the Wholesale and Retail sector.
- The most common source of injuries or diseases in the Construction and Construction Trade Services sector was structures and surfaces, 21%, followed by persons, plants, animals and minerals, 18%.

[15] Persons, plants, animals and minerals includes living organisms and their products as well as raw, metallic and non-metallic minerals (examples: animals and animal products, asbestos, etc).
[16] Structures and surfaces includes the floor or the ground resulting in sprains, strains and tears, fractures and dislocations and surface wounds and bruises. This contact is usually the result of a fall, either from a height or on the same level.

Table 4.4
Source of Injury or Disease – Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Source of Injury or Disease	2002 Lost-Time Claims	2002 %	2003 Lost-Time Claims	2003 %
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**7,914**	**21.0%**	**8,683**	**23.7%**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	6,133	16.3%	6,787	18.6%
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Worker [1]	1,656	4.4%	1,776	4.9%
Minerals - Metallic or Nonmetallic (except fuel)	125	0.3%	120	0.3%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	623	1.7%	620	1.7%
Structures and Surfaces	**5,524**	**14.7%**	**5,826**	**15.9%**
Parts and Materials	**3,457**	**9.2%**	**3,670**	**10.0%**
Containers [2]	**3,603**	**9.6%**	**3,619**	**9.9%**
Vehicles	**2,718**	**7.2%**	**2,656**	**7.3%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**2,266**	**6.0%**	**2,324**	**6.4%**
Handtools - Nonpowered	1,233	3.3%	1,291	3.5%
Handtools - Powered	353	0.9%	333	0.9%
Other Tools and Equipments	680	1.8%	700	1.9%
Machinery	**1,996**	**5.3%**	**2,008**	**5.5%**
Furniture and Fixtures	**1,169**	**3.1%**	**1,121**	**3.1%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**342**	**0.9%**	**406**	**1.1%**
Other Sources	**1,383**	**3.7%**	**1,765**	**4.8%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**6,603**	**17.6%**	**3,877**	**10.6%**
Total	**37,598**	**100.0%**	**36,575**	**100.0%**

[1] Person - other than injured or ill worker: classifies injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.

[2] Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.)

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.5 Type of Event or Exposure

This classification is used to describe the incident or event that directly resulted in the injury or disease.

In 2003, 43% of the claims were bodily reaction and exertion. Overexertion was the most common type of bodily reaction and exertion, accounting for 24% of the total claims. Of the overexertion injuries, 81% were caused by sprains, strains and tears, which resulted from excessive physical effort in activities such as lifting, pulling and pushing objects. Pressurized and non-pressurized containers were the main source of injury accounting for 29% of these overexertion claims. Injury to the back was the most frequent, at 55%.

The cause of injuries and diseases was generally the same within each industry sector as it was across the province, with some exceptions:

- Overexertion injuries were the most common in all sectors except the Agriculture and Forestry sector, where struck by objects was the leading injury type.
- Falls caused 22% of total claims in the Construction and Construction Trade Services sector and 21% in the Agriculture and Forestry, Transportation, Communications and Utilities, and Business, Personal and Professional Services sectors, as compared with 17% at the provincial level.
- Injuries from being struck by or against objects were higher than the 18% provincial level in Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging, Construction and Construction Trade Services, Wholesale and Retail, and Agriculture and Forestry sectors.

Table 4.5
Type of Event or Exposure – Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Type of Event or Exposure	2002 Lost-Time Claims	2002 %	2003 Lost-Time Claims	2003 %
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	**14,941**	**39.7%**	**15,698**	**42.9%**
Overexertion	8,666	23.0%	8,697	23.8%
Bodily Reaction [1]	4,226	11.2%	4,604	12.6%
Repetitive Motion	1,530	4.1%	1,847	5.0%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	519	1.4%	550	1.5%
Contact with Objects and Equipment	**8,673**	**23.1%**	**8,651**	**23.7%**
Struck by Object	4,582	12.2%	4,531	12.4%
Struck against Object	1,941	5.2%	1,894	5.2%
Caught in Object	1,676	4.5%	1,630	4.5%
Rubbed or Abraded	334	0.9%	375	1.0%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	140	0.4%	221	0.6%
Falls	**5,827**	**15.5%**	**6,058**	**16.6%**
Fall on Same Level	3,423	9.1%	3,741	10.2%
Fall to Lower Level	1,969	5.2%	1,932	5.3%
Other Falls	435	1.2%	385	1.1%
Transportation Accidents	**1,771**	**4.7%**	**1,757**	**4.8%**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**1,393**	**3.7%**	**1,534**	**4.2%**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**481**	**1.3%**	**473**	**1.3%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	377	1.0%	397	1.1%
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	104	0.3%	76	0.2%
Fires and Explosions	**45**	**0.1%**	**69**	**0.2%**
Other Events or Exposures	**1**	**< 0.1%**	**2**	**< 0.1%**
Type of Event - Unknown	**4,466**	**11.9%**	**2,333**	**6.4%**
Total	**37,598**	**100.0%**	**36,575**	**100.0%**

[1] Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.6 Duration of Disability

Duration of disability[17] is intended to show the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work. However, the efforts of employers to introduce modified work programs to integrate injured workers more quickly back into the workforce can have a positive impact on work days lost.

More than a third of total lost-time claims in 2003 resulted in five or fewer days lost from work. Twenty-five percent of total claims resulted in 31 or more days lost from work (see Table 4.6). The median number of days lost was eight days in 2003, identical to the median number of days lost in 2002 (see Table 3.1, page 6). By industry sector, the total number of median workdays lost varied between five and 20 workdays (see Table 5.0A, page 26). Among the major disabling injuries or diseases, the median workdays lost was highest for fractures and dislocations with a median of 31 days.

Injuries to the trunk or multiple body parts resulted in a median of 10 days lost, followed by injuries to the lower extremities (median of eight days), and injuries to the upper extremities (median of seven days). Among the major sources of injuries or diseases, a median of 11 days lost was highest for the structures and surfaces, and minerals – metallic and non-metallic (except fuel). The median days lost for injuries or diseases resulting from vehicles was 10 days.

Three of the eight industry sectors had durations that were less than the provincial average. These three industry sectors were: Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging, Wholesale and Retail, and Public Administration, Education and Health Services. Long-term claims resulting in 31 or more disability days varied across sectors between 20% and 43% of total claims. The number of median days away from work ranged from a median of five days for the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector to 20 days for the Agriculture and Forestry sector.

[17] The duration of disability refers to the length of time, in days, for which the worker receives wage compensation from the WCB.

Table 4.6
Duration of Disability – Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Duration of Disability	2002 Lost-Time Claims	2002 %	2003 Lost-Time Claims	2003 %
1 Day	3,978	10.6%	**4,256**	**11.6%**
2 Days	3,284	8.7%	**3,204**	**8.8%**
3 - 5 Days	6,256	16.6%	**5,942**	**16.2%**
6 - 10 Days	5,170	13.8%	**4,938**	**13.5%**
11 - 20 Days	4,433	11.8%	**4,365**	**11.9%**
21 - 30 Days	2,340	6.2%	**2,367**	**6.5%**
31 Days or more	10,106	26.9%	**9,190**	**25.1%**
Unspecified	2,031	5.4%	**2,313**	**6.3%**
Total	37,598	100.0%	**36,575**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 5

INDUSTRY SECTOR SUMMARY

Lost-time claim rates in all sectors decreased or remained unchanged except the Mining and Petroleum Development sector, where the lost-time claim rate increased slightly.

The risk of occupational injury and disease varies significantly by industry sector. A summary of occupational injury and disease statistics for major industry sectors is presented in this section.

Here, each major sector is described in terms of its composition and demographics of the injured workers. The characteristics of their injury and disease and a graph of the historical lost-time claim rate provides a framework for interpreting injury and disease rates across and within sectors.

WCB re-classified some industries in 2003 and that affected all industry sectors except for Agriculture and Forestry, Mining and Petroleum Development, and Public Administration, Education and Health Services. Statistics for the affected industry sectors presented in this report may not be comparable to those in previous reports.

Table 5.0A
Lost-Time Claims by Industry Sectors – Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Industry Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Agriculture and Forestry	Person-Years	10,859	**11,434**	5.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	489	**396**	-19.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.5	**3.5**	-22.2%
	Median Workdays Lost	15	**20**	33.3%
	Duration Rate	200	**184**	-8.1%
Business, Personal and Professional Services	Person-Years	226,908	**227,063**	0.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	4,254	**4,255**	0.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.9	**1.9**	0.0%
	Median Workdays Lost	8	**9**	12.5%
	Duration Rate	56	**54**	-3.1%
Construction and Construction Trade Services	Person-Years	175,794	**183,663**	4.5%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,823	**6,455**	-5.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.9	**3.5**	-10.3%
	Median Workdays Lost	15	**12**	-20.0%
	Duration Rate	177	**140**	-20.8%
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging	Person-Years	172,575	**174,430**	1.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	7,353	**6,820**	-7.2%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.3	**3.9**	-9.3%
	Median Workdays Lost	6	**5**	-16.7%
	Duration Rate	99	**82**	-17.2%

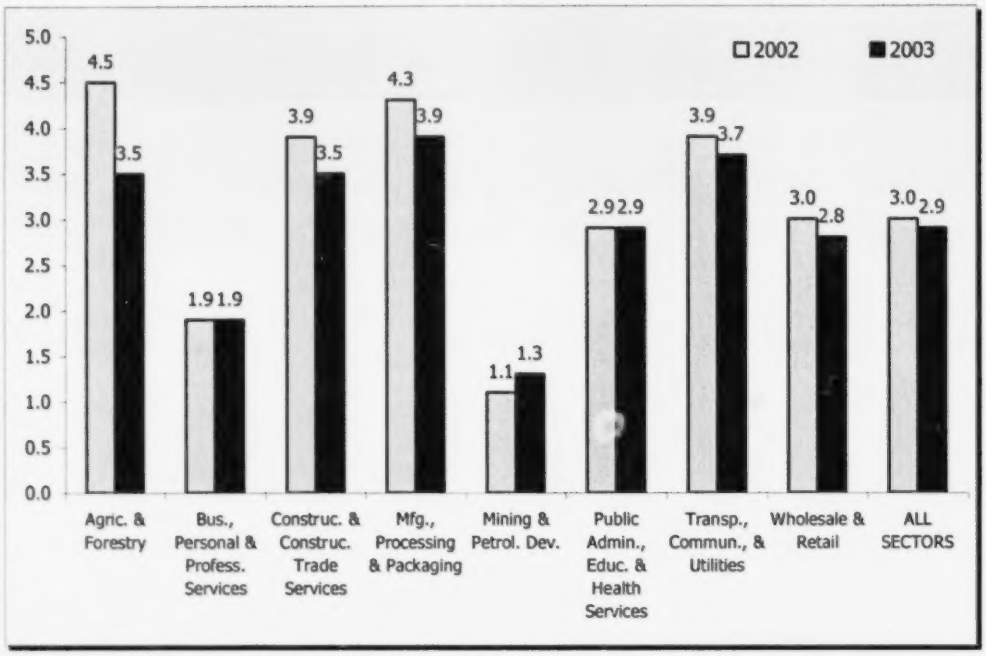
Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.0A (Continued)
Lost-Time Claims by Industry Sectors – Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Industry Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Mining and Petroleum Development	Person-Years	84,495	**86,492**	2.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	909	**1,154**	27.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.1	**1.3**	18.2%
	Median Workdays Lost	12	**10**	-16.7%
	Duration Rate	46	**54**	17.4%
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	Person-Years	229,633	**233,667**	1.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,601	**6,689**	1.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.9	**2.9**	0.0%
	Median Workdays Lost	8	**7**	-12.5%
	Duration Rate	78	**67**	-14.1%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	Person-Years	104,932	**105,080**	0.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	4,079	**3,920**	-3.9%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.9	**3.7**	-5.1%
	Median Workdays Lost	10	**11**	10.0%
	Duration Rate	138	**132**	-4.3%
Wholesale and Retail	Person-Years	231,541	**241,284**	4.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,927	**6,816**	-1.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.0	**2.8**	-6.7%
	Median Workdays Lost	7	**6**	-14.3%
	Duration Rate	74	**61**	-17.6%

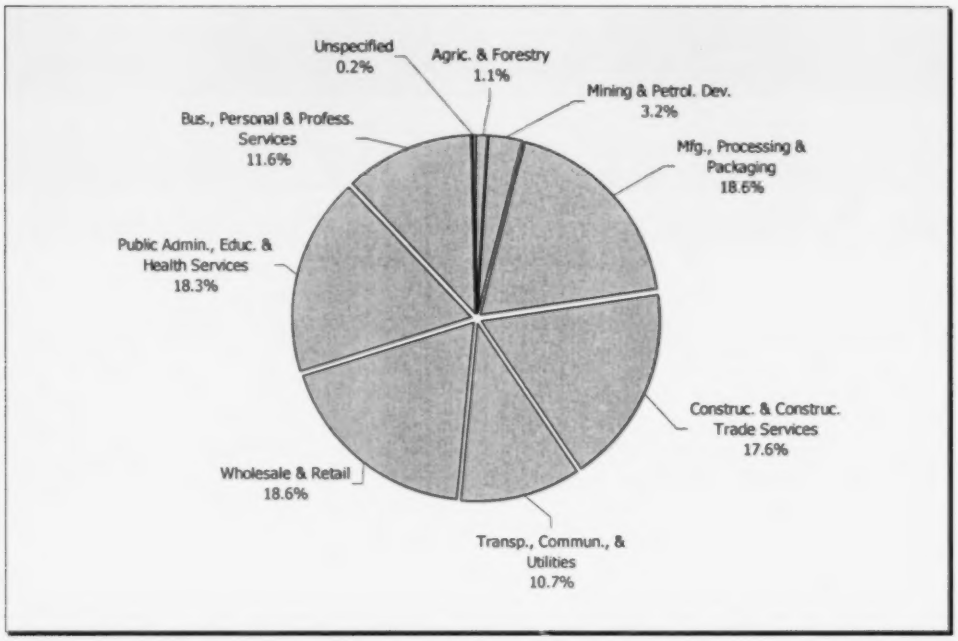
Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 5.0A
Lost-Time Claim Rate By Industry Sector – Alberta: 2002 and 2003



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 5.0B
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2003



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2003, four sectors had the majority of lost-time claims. The Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector accounted for the most lost-time claims with 6,820, 19% of all lost-time claims. The Wholesale and Retail sector had two fewer lost-time claims, also 19% of all lost-time claims. The next leading sectors were Public Administration, Education and Health Services, with 18% and Construction and Construction Trade Services, 18% (see Chart 5.0B).

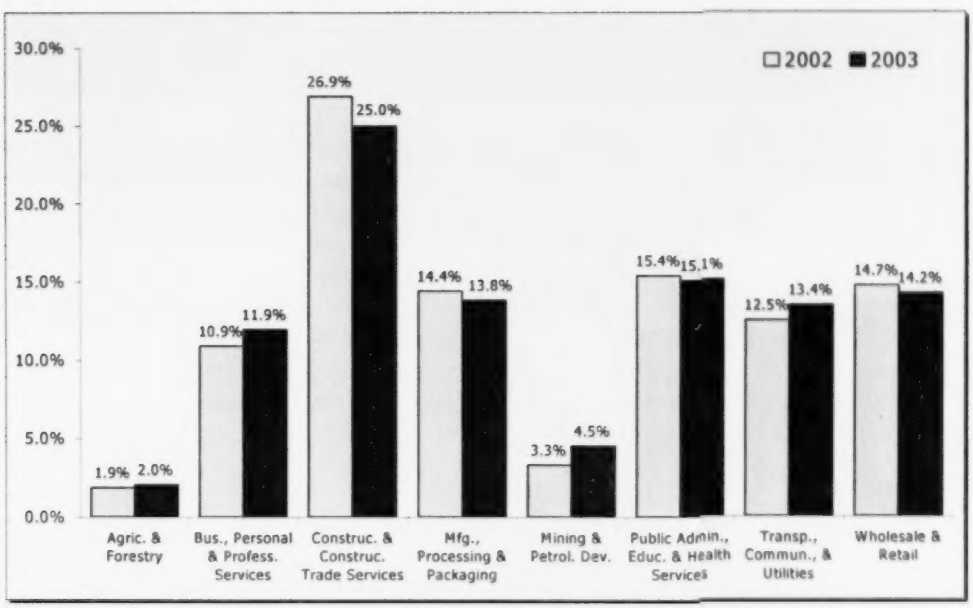
In terms of number of days lost, the Construction and Construction Trade Services sector accounted for a quarter of total days lost in Alberta during 2003. The sector that accounted for the least number of days lost was the Agriculture and Forestry sector, with 2% of the total days lost in Alberta (see Chart 5.0C).

Table 5.0B
Days Lost by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Industry Sector	2002 Days Lost	2002 %	2003 Days Lost	2003 %
Agriculture & Forestry	21,665	1.9%	**21,012**	**2.0%**
Business, Personal & Professional Services	126,823	10.9%	**123,247**	**11.9%**
Construction & Construction Trade Services	313,110	26.9%	**257,623**	**25.0%**
Manufacturing, Processing & Packaging	167,796	14.4%	**142,517**	**13.8%**
Mining & Petroleum Development	38,487	3.3%	**46,641**	**4.5%**
Public Administration, Education & Health Services	179,068	15.4%	**155,542**	**15.1%**
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	145,104	12.5%	**138,496**	**13.4%**
Wholesale & Retail	171,047	14.7%	**146,577**	**14.2%**
Unspecified	1,589	0.1%	**94**	**< 0.1%**
Total	1,164,689	100.0%	**1,031,749**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 5.0C
Percentage of Days Lost by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2002 and 2003

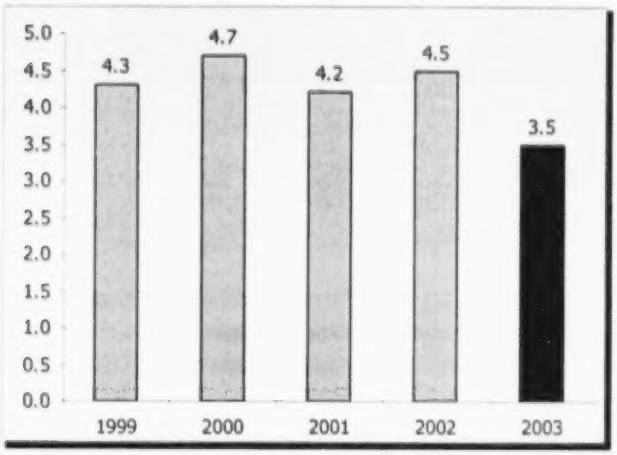


Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.1 Agriculture and Forestry

The Agriculture and Forestry sector includes vegetable farms, greenhouses and market gardens, mushroom farms, apiaries, commercial hatcheries, feed lots, custom harvesting and baling, timber management and logging and related woodlands operations including the trucking of logs. Secondary processing, such as sawmills and pulp mills, are included in the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector.

Chart 5.1
Agriculture and Forestry Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

In 2003, person-years in the Agriculture and Forestry sector increased by 5.3% from 2002. The number of person-years underestimates employment in this sector. Agriculture in Alberta is largely exempt from mandatory coverage with the WCB and these person-years estimates are based only on WCB covered employers (i.e. very few dairy farms, grain farms and ranches have WCB coverage for their workers). The number of lost-time claims decreased by 19%, resulting in the lowest lost-time claim rate of 3.5 in the Agriculture and Forestry sector for the past five years.

Most injuries and diseases involved men. Forty-six percent of claims were from workers between the ages of 25 and 44 years. The greatest number of the lost-time claims was from truck drivers at 18%, followed by farm workers at 13%, and nursery and related fields at 9%.

The most common injuries in this sector were sprains, strains and tears, 33%; followed by fractures and dislocations, 16%. These injuries were caused by: being struck by objects, 16%; overexertion, 15%; or falls on the same level, 12%. The trunk was the most common body part injured in this sector, at 36%. The sources of injury were contact with structures and surfaces, 21% and person-injured or ill worker, 15%. Forty-three percent of the injuries and diseases in this sector resulted in 31 or more days away from work.

The median days lost due to injuries and diseases for the Agriculture and Forestry sector increased by five days while the duration rate decreased from 200 to 184 in 2003. Both the median days lost and the duration rate for this sector were the highest in the province.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- Within the Agriculture and Forestry sector, the Agriculture sub-sector lost-time claim rate decreased by 30% while the Forestry sub-sector lost-time claim rate decreased by 16.3% (see Table 5.1)

- The duration rate for both sub-sectors moved in opposite directions between 2002 and 2003. The duration rate for Agriculture decreased by 25%, compared to an increase of 7% in the Forestry sub-sector.

In 2003, both sub-sectors had lost-time claim rates and duration rates greater than the provincial level. For Agriculture, the lost-time claim rate was 3.5 and the duration rate was 156 days lost per 100 person-years. For Forestry, the lost-time claim rate was 3.6 lost-time claims while the duration rate was 233 days lost per 100 person-years.

Table 5.1
Agriculture and Forestry Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2002 and 2003

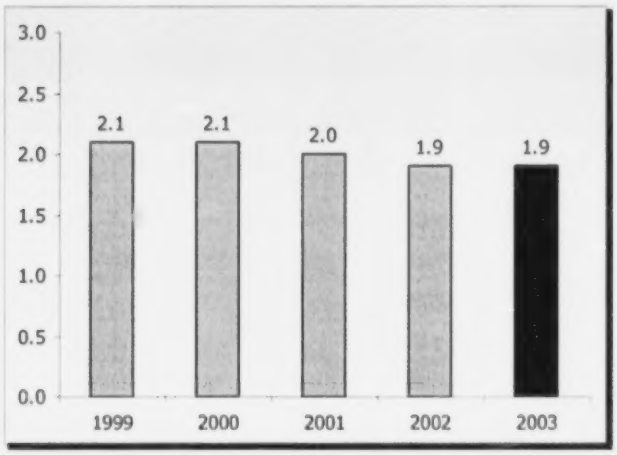
Industry Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Agriculture and Forestry	Person-Years	10,859	**11,434**	5.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	489	**396**	-19.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.5	**3.5**	-22.2%
	Median Workdays Lost	15	**20**	33.3%
	Duration Rate	200	**184**	-8.0%
Sub-Sector		**2002**	**2003**	**% Change**
Agriculture	Person-Years	5,156	**5,326**	3.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	259	**184**	-29.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	5.0	**3.5**	-30.0%
	Duration Rate	209	**156**	-25.4%
Forestry	Person-Years	4,861	**5,217**	7.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	207	**189**	-8.7%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.3	**3.6**	-16.3%
	Duration Rate	217	**233**	7.4%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.2 Business, Personal and Professional Services

The Business, Personal and Professional Services sector includes building and grounds maintenance, financial, real estate and insurance services, office labour services, engineering, architectural and research services, restaurant, hotel and recreation services, security services, seniors' accommodations, private health and social services, and veterinary services.

Chart 5.2
Business, Personal and Professional Services Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

In 2003, the lost-time claim rate for this sector was the second lowest of all the sectors in the province (see Chart 5.0A, page 28). The total lost-time claims increased by one claim, and the lost-time claim rate of 1.9 per 100 person-years remained unchanged. Based on person-years, Business, Personal and Professional Services was the third largest sector in Alberta, after Wholesale and Retail, and Public Administration, Education and Health Services (see Table 5.0A, page 26).

Over half of the lost-time claims in the Business, Personal and Professional Services sector involved women. This sector had a larger proportion of lost-time claims involving young workers aged 15 to 24 years, at 27%, compared to 20% at the provincial level. Twenty-six percent of the injuries and diseases in this sector resulted in 31 or more days away from work. Seventeen percent of lost-time claims were from chefs and cooks, followed by janitors, charworkers and cleaners at 10%.

Forty-one percent of the injuries in this sector were caused by sprains, strains and tears, followed by open wounds, at 11%. Overexertion in lifting objects accounted for 17% of claims, followed by falls on the same level, at 16%. The leading sources of injury in this sector were: structures and surfaces and person - injured or ill worker, each accounting for 20% of claims. The most common body part affected by injury was the trunk, at 33%, followed by hands, at 15%.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- The Restaurant, Hotel and Recreation Services continued to be the largest sub-sector in terms of person-years. In 2003, it accounted for 46% of total person-years in this sector.

- The lost-time claim rates and duration rates of all sub-sectors were lower than the provincial rate. The only exception was the Personal Services-Maintenance sub-sector with a lost-time claim rate of 2.9 per 100 person-years and duration rate of 119 per 100 person-years which was greater than the provincial level (see Table 5.2).

Table 5.2
Business, Personal and Professional Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Industry Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Business, Personal and Professional Services	Person-Years	226,908	**227,063**	0.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	4,254	**4,255**	0.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.9	**1.9**	0.0%
	Median Workdays Lost	8	**9**	12.5%
	Duration Rate	56	**54**	-3.6%
Sub-Sector		**2002**	**2003**	**% Change**
Animal Care Services	Person-Years	1,687	**1,934**	14.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	42	**36**	-14.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.5	**1.9**	-24.0%
	Duration Rate	61	**38**	-37.7%
Private Health Services and Seniors' Accommodations	Person-Years	11,677	**12,205**	4.5%
	Lost-Time Claims	243	**264**	8.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.1	**2.2**	4.8%
	Duration Rate	48	**57**	18.8%
Building and Ground Maintenance	Person-Years	13,690	**12,528**	-8.5%
	Lost-Time Claims	238	**263**	10.5%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.7	**2.1**	23.5%
	Duration Rate	52	**54**	3.8%
Personal Services - Maintenance	Person-Years	11,994	**12,100**	0.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	383	**351**	-8.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.2	**2.9**	-9.4%
	Duration Rate	151	**119**	-21.2%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.2 (continued)
Business, Personal and Professional Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2002 and 2003

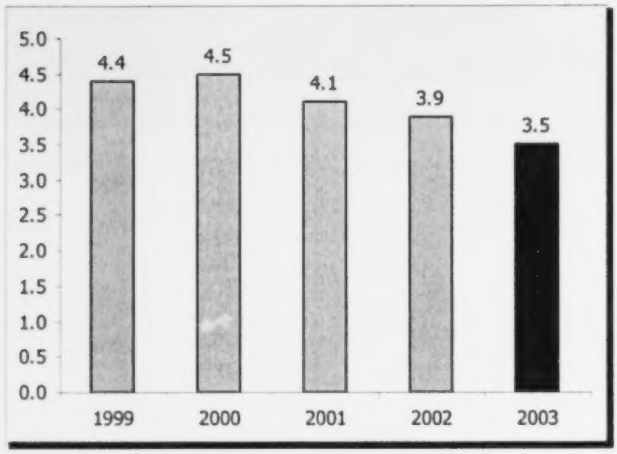
Sub-Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Engineering, Architectural, Designing and Research Services	Person-Years	33,594	**31,520**	-6.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	60	**80**	33.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.2	**0.3**	50.0%
	Duration Rate	8	**5**	-37.5%
Environmental Services	Person-Years	3,089	**3,263**	5.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	16	**13**	-18.8%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.5	**0.4**	-20.0%
	Duration Rate	26	**13**	-50.0%
Restaurant, Hotel and Recreation Services	Person-Years	104,022	**103,648**	-0.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	2,756	**2,672**	-3.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.6	**2.6**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	72	**73**	1.4%
Other Personal Services	Person-Years	11,202	**10,984**	-1.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	160	**158**	-1.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.4	**1.4**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	51	**49**	-3.9%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.3 Construction and Construction Trade Services

The Construction and Construction Trade Services sector includes residential construction, industrial construction, road building, industrial labour and specialized construction trades such as roofing, plumbing, painting, electrical wiring and bricklaying, and masonry.

Chart 5.3
Construction and Construction Trade Services Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

In 2003, person-years increased by 4.5% from 2002 while total lost-time claims decreased by 5.4%. The lost-time claim rate decreased by 10.3%, reaching 3.5 per 100 person-years, the lowest during the past five years (see Table 5.3).

Most of the lost-time claims were from men. By age, over half of the lost-time claims were from workers between 25 and 44 years, followed by 23% by young workers aged 15 to 24 years and 22% by older workers aged 45 years or older. By occupation, 11% of the injured workers were carpenters, and 6% were pipefitters, plumbers and workers in related fields.

Forty-two percent of the injuries in this sector were sprains, strains and tears. The main causes of injury that resulted in lost-time claims were overexertion, 18%; or a worker being struck by objects, 15%. The body part that was injured the most was the trunk with the back accounting for 22% of claims and other trunk accounting for 13%. The

major sources of injuries or diseases in this sector were: structures and surfaces, 21%; followed by parts and materials, 17%; and person-injured or ill worker, 16%. Thirty-five percent of injuries or diseases in this sector resulted in 31 or more days away from work.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- All the sub-sectors reported a growth in person-years. Scaffolders had the largest increase of 28.7%.
- Duration rates for all sub-sectors were greater than the provincial average of 82 days lost per 100 person-years, with the exception of Scaffolders, which was equal to the provincial level.
- The lost-time claim rate decreased for all sub-sectors except Roadbuilders, which increased by 3.4%.
- All sub-sector lost-time claim rates were greater than the provincial average with the exception of Scaffolders, which had a lost-time claim rate of 1.3.

Table 5.3
Construction and Construction Trade Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Industry Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Construction and Construction Trade Services	Person-Years	175,794	**183,663**	4.5%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,823	**6,455**	-5.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.9	**3.5**	-10.3%
	Median Workdays Lost	15	**12**	-20.0%
	Duration Rate	177	**140**	-20.9%
Sub-Sector		**2002**	**2003**	**% Change**
Construction Trade Services	Person-Years	37,199	**38,954**	4.7%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,882	**1,786**	-5.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	5.1	**4.6**	-9.8%
	Duration Rate	239	**210**	-12.1%
Doors/Glass Installation and Repair	Person-Years	6,668	**7,089**	6.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	368	**320**	-13.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	5.5	**4.5**	-18.2%
	Duration Rate	136	**110**	-19.1%
Industrial Construction	Person-Years	35,930	**36,239**	0.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,321	**1,153**	-12.7%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.7	**3.2**	-13.5%
	Duration Rate	198	**139**	-29.8%
Mechanical, Electrical and Insulation	Person-Years	30,733	**31,089**	1.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,140	**1,028**	-9.8%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.7	**3.3**	-10.8%
	Duration Rate	135	**84**	-37.8%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.3 (continued)
Construction and Construction Trade Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2002 and 2003

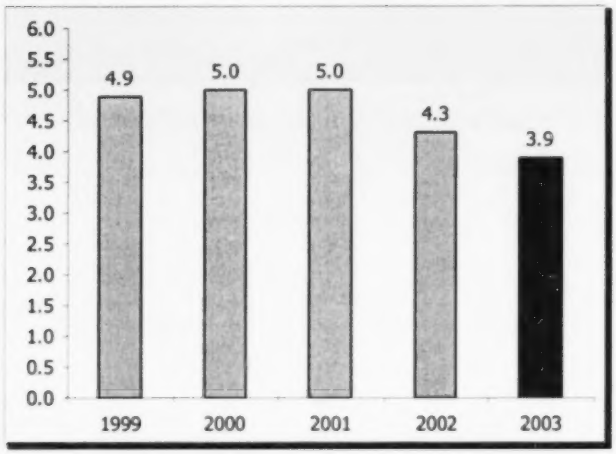
Sub-Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Roadbuilders	Person-Years	24,193	**25,227**	4.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	695	**756**	8.8%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.9	**3.0**	3.4%
	Duration Rate	154	**137**	-11.0%
Roofers	Person-Years	3,858	**4,090**	6.0%
	Lost-Time Claims	263	**237**	-9.9%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	6.8	**5.8**	-14.7%
	Duration Rate	368	**351**	-4.6%
Scaffolders	Person-Years	1,931	**2,485**	28.7%
	Lost-Time Claims	35	**32**	-8.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.8	**1.3**	-27.8%
	Duration Rate	111	**82**	-26.1%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.4 Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging

The Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector includes meat, hides and pelts, clothing and textiles, food and beverage products, wood products, furniture and allied products, printing and publishing, rubber, clay and concrete products, metal foundries and products, instrumentation, fertilizer, petrochemical and plastic products, and crude oil refining.

Chart 5.4
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

Person-years increased and total lost-time claims decreased in 2003 resulting in a lost-time claim rate of 3.9 (see Table 5.4). The lost-time claim rate was the highest of all industry sectors while the median days lost was the lowest in the province (see Chart 5.0A, page 28).

Nearly 60% of lost-time claims in this sector involved workers in the 25 to 44 years age group. Men accounted for 79% of the lost-time claims. The largest number of injuries and diseases in this sector were experienced by welders and flame cutters with 12% of the lost-time claims, followed by slaughterers, meat cutters, canners, curers and packers with 7%.

Forty-two percent of injuries and diseases in this sector were sprains, strains and tears. These were mainly caused by overexertion in lifting or pulling objects, at 22%, or by a

worker being struck by objects, at 16%. Thirty-five percent of injured body parts in this sector were the trunk, followed by fingers, at 13%. The leading sources of injury in this sector were person - injured or ill workers, 20% and parts and materials, 17%. Twenty percent of the lost-time claims resulted in 31 days or more lost followed by 3 to 5 days with 18% of the lost-time claims.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- All sub-sectors experienced a decrease in their lost-time claim rates, except: Clothing and Textile Products, and Feed/Seed, Food and Beverage Products, which remained unchanged.

- Within the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging industry sector, the Meat, Hides and Pelt Products sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate while the Furniture and Allied Products sub-sector had the highest duration rate.

- The duration rate was greater than the provincial rate for all sub-sectors except Printed and Published Products, Industrial Equipment, Gases, Fertilizer and Petrochemical Products — Refining and Manufacturing, and Plastic Products.

- The lost-time claim rate was greater than the provincial rate for all sub-sectors except Printing and Publishing Products, Industrial Equipment, and Gases, Fertilizer and Petrochemical Products – Refining and Manufacturing.

Table 5.4
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Industry Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Manufacturing and Processing	Person-Years	172,575	**174,430**	1.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	7,353	**6,820**	-7.2%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.3	**3.9**	-9.3%
	Median Workdays Lost	6	**5**	-16.7%
	Duration Rate	99	**82**	-17.2%
Sub-Sector		**2002**	**2003**	**% Change**
Meats, Hides and Pelt Products	Person-Years	13,399	**13,116**	-2.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,147	**1,093**	-4.7%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	8.6	**8.3**	-3.5%
	Duration Rate	139	**141**	1.4%
Clothing and Textile Products	Person-Years	3,718	**3,969**	6.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	118	**128**	8.5%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.2	**3.2**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	85	**88**	3.5%
Feed/Seed, Food and Beverage Products	Person-Years	16,277	**15,897**	-2.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	892	**873**	-2.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	5.5	**5.5**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	128	**102**	-20.3%
Wood Products	Person-Years	27,260	**26,834**	-1.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,294	**1,082**	-16.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.7	**4.0**	-14.9%
	Duration Rate	111	**89**	-19.8%
Furniture and Allied Products	Person-Years	2,627	**2,835**	7.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	178	**181**	1.7%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	6.8	**6.4**	-5.9%
	Duration Rate	214	**203**	-5.1%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.4 (continued)
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2002 and 2003

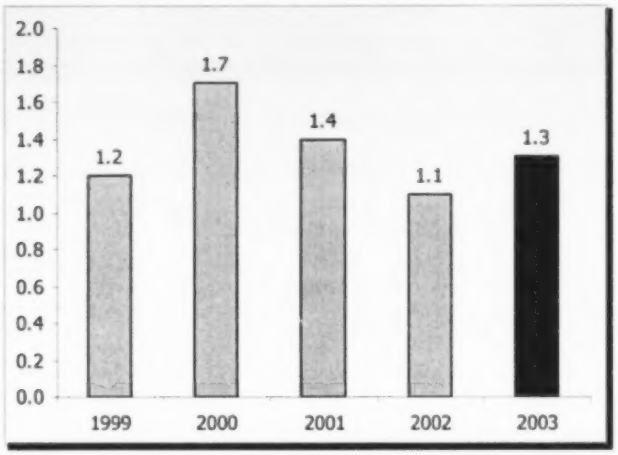
Sub-Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Printed and Published Products	Person-Years	12,165	**12,863**	5.7%
	Lost-Time Claims	234	**200**	-14.5%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.9	**1.6**	-15.8%
	Duration Rate	55	**42**	-23.6%
Foundries (not Steel), Rubber and Non-metallic Products	Person-Years	7,690	**7,767**	1.0%
	Lost-Time Claims	311	**295**	-5.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.0	**3.8**	-5.0%
	Duration Rate	111	**98**	-11.7%
Primary Metal (esp. Steel) Products	Person-Years	50,216	**52,100**	3.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	2,379	**2,276**	-4.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.7	**4.4**	-6.4%
	Duration Rate	113	**87**	-23.0%
Industrial Equipment	Person-Years	8,491	**8,760**	3.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	175	**162**	-7.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.1	**1.8**	-14.3%
	Duration Rate	48	**36**	-25.0%
Gases, Fertilizer and Petrochemical – Refining and Mfg.	Person-Years	10,487	**11,462**	9.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	52	**50**	-3.8%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.5	**0.4**	-20.0%
	Duration Rate	12	**10**	-16.7%
Plastic Products	Person-Years	4,609	**4,794**	4.0%
	Lost-Time Claims	251	**203**	-19.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	5.4	**4.2**	-22.2%
	Duration Rate	127	**81**	-36.2%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.5 Mining and Petroleum Development

The Mining and Petroleum Development sector includes underground mining, open pit mining, mining and processing of oil sands, oil or gas pipeline transmission and upstream oil and gas industries such as seismic exploration, drilling of wells, well servicing with service rigs, oilfield downhole services and upstream production. Secondary processing activities, such as oil refineries and petrochemical manufacturing are included in the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector.

Chart 5.5
Mining and Petroleum Development Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

In 2003, person-years increased by 2.4% and lost-time claims increased by 27.0% in this sector, resulting in a 18.2% increase in the lost-time claim rate, from 1.1 to 1.3. The Mining and Petroleum Development sector had the lowest lost-time claim rate throughout all industry sectors in Alberta in 2003 (see Chart 5.0A, page 28).

Like the majority of industry sectors, the greatest proportion of injuries and diseases involved men, at 92%. Workers between 25 and 44 years accounted for 59% of the total claims in this sector. One-third of the injuries and diseases in this sector resulted in 31 or more days away from work. Workers in the rotary well-drilling and related occupation had the most injuries, at 20%.

Sprains, strains and tears, often involving the back, caused 38% of injuries or diseases resulting in time away from work in this sector. Overexertion, workers being struck by objects, or bodily reactions were the major events that resulted in most of the lost-time claims. The primary sources of injuries and diseases in this sector were person-injured or ill worker, 16%; parts and materials, 16% and structures and surfaces, 15%.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- Person-years varied throughout all of the sub-sectors in 2003. The percentage change range fluctuated from a decrease of 26.5% to an increase of 12.2% in person-years.

- The Oilfield Services and Drilling Services sub-sectors had the largest proportion of lost-time claims in the Mining and Petroleum Development sector, accounting for 38% and 28% of total claims respectively.

- All sub-sectors had lost-time claim rates lower than the provincial level, except for Drilling Services, which had a lost-time claim rate of 3.9.

- The duration rate continued to be greater than the provincial level of 82 days lost per 100 person-years in three sub-sectors: Coal Mining, 115; Drilling Services, 205; and Oilfield Services, 87 (see Table 5.5).

Table 5.5
Mining and Petroleum Development Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2002 and 2003

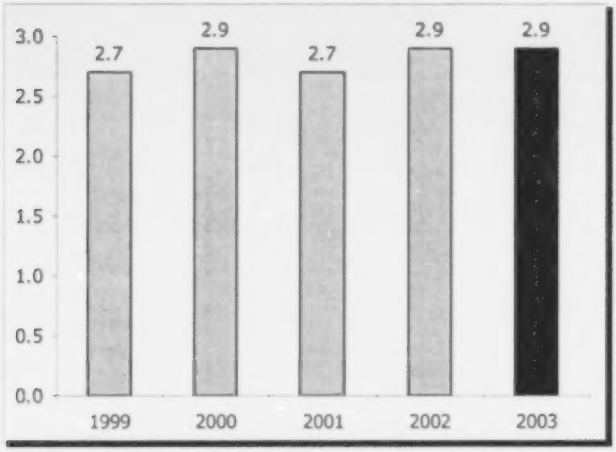
Industry Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Mining and Petroleum Development	Person-Years	84,495	**86,492**	2.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	909	**1,154**	27.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.1	**1.3**	18.2%
	Median Workdays Lost	12	**10**	-16.7%
	Duration Rate	46	**54**	17.4%
Sub-Sector		**2002**	**2003**	**% Change**
Coal Mining	Person-Years	2,582	**2,397**	-7.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	45	**37**	-17.8%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.7	**1.5**	-11.8%
	Duration Rate	48	**115**	139.6%
Pipeline Cleaning and Transmission	Person-Years	4,721	**4,890**	3.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	9	**12**	33.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.2	**0.2**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	2	**8**	300.0%
Petroleum Producers/ Exploration	Person-Years	38,261	**38,871**	1.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	137	**190**	38.7%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.4	**0.5**	25.0%
	Duration Rate	13	**13**	0.0%
Mining or Processing Other Than Coal Mining	Person-Years	10,403	**7,645**	-26.5%
	Lost-Time Claims	74	**85**	14.9%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.7	**1.1**	57.1%
	Duration Rate	10	**25**	150.0%
Drilling Services	Person-Years	7,356	**8,256**	12.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	236	**322**	36.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.2	**3.9**	21.9%
	Duration Rate	189	**205**	8.5%
Oilfield Services	Person-Years	17,576	**19,230**	9.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	363	**434**	19.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.1	**2.3**	9.5%
	Duration Rate	84	**87**	3.6%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.6 Public Administration, Education and Health Services

Public Administration includes the Government of Alberta and its agencies and all forms of local government including cities, towns, villages and municipal districts. Education services include universities, colleges, business schools, driving schools, kindergartens, museums and libraries. Health services include health care centres, long term care facilities and home support services.

Chart 5.6
Public Administration, Education and Health Services Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

Based on person-years, Public Administration, Education and Health Services was the second largest sector in Alberta after Wholesale and Retail. Both person-years and total lost-time claims increased slightly in 2003 resulting in no change to the lost-time claim rate (see Table 5.6). The 2003 lost-time claim rate of 2.9 per 100 person-years continued to be among the lowest sectors in the province (see Chart 5.0A, page 28).

Public Administration, Education and Health Services and Business, Personal and Professional Services were the only two sectors where most of the claims involved women. Women accounted for 64% of the claims in this sector. Over half of the injured workers were between 25 and 44 years of age. Young workers aged 15 to 24 years accounted for 9% of workers injured while older workers 45 years or older accounted for 40% of the claims. Twelve percent of the claims were from nurses (registered,

graduate and nurses in training). Twenty-one percent of the injuries or diseases resulted in 31 or more days away from work.

Sixty-one percent of the lost-time claims were from sprains, strains and tears. The trunk was the most common body part injured accounting for 45% of the lost-time claims. One-third of all the injuries and diseases in this sector were caused by overexertion from maneuvering objects. The primary source of injury or disease in this sector was person-other than injured or ill worker, at 24%, which includes injuries or diseases inflicted by family members and non-family relations including co-workers, previous co-workers and patients, followed by person-injured or ill worker, at 20%.

Although this sector's median of seven days lost and duration rate of 67 days per 100 person-years were below the provincial figures, caution should be used when comparing the duration rate in this sector with the duration rates for other sectors. Some claims involving provincial government employees are not reported, and therefore, the duration rate for this sector may be underestimated.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- In 2003, person-years increased in all the sub-sectors except Municipal Services and Other Public Administration.
- The duration rates in all of the sub-sectors were below the provincial rate, except the Health Care Centres and Health and Social Services, where duration rates were 90 and 122, respectively.
- Health and Social Services, Health Care Centres and Municipal Services sub-sectors had lost-time claim rates that exceeded both the sector and provincial rates.

Table 5.6
Public Administration, Education, and Health Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2002 and 2003

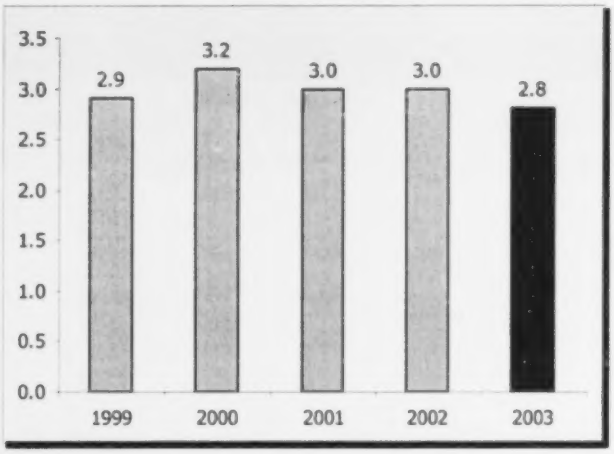
Industry Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	Person-Years	229,633	**233,667**	1.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,601	**6,689**	1.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.9	**2.9**	0.0%
	Median Workdays Lost	8	**7**	-12.5%
	Duration Rate	78	**67**	-14.1%
Sub-Sector		**2002**	**2003**	**% Change**
Alberta Government Public Services	Person-Years	26,849	**27,384**	2.0%
	Lost-Time Claims	279	**259**	-7.2%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.0	**0.9**	-10.0%
	Duration Rate	35	**23**	-34.3%
Health Care Centres	Person-Years	55,203	**56,523**	2.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	2,166	**2,153**	-0.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.9	**3.8**	-2.6%
	Duration Rate	101	**90**	-10.9%
Health and Social Services	Person-Years	38,706	**39,796**	2.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,777	**1,793**	0.9%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.6	**4.5**	-2.2%
	Duration Rate	143	**122**	-14.7%
Municipal Services	Person-Years	40,900	**40,153**	-1.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,461	**1,538**	5.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.6	**3.8**	5.6%
	Duration Rate	82	**73**	-11.0%
Other Public Administration	Person-Years	1,162	**1,118**	-3.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	15	**17**	13.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.3	**1.5**	15.4%
	Duration Rate	41	**37**	-9.8%
Education, Museums and Libraries	Person-Years	66,813	**68,693**	2.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	903	**929**	2.9%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.4	**1.4**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	36	**29**	-19.4%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.7 Wholesale and Retail

The Wholesale and Retail sector includes wholesale operations, food and beverage stores, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, home improvement centres, the sale and service of automobiles, trailers, industrial and farm equipment, and office and medical equipment.

Chart 5.7
Wholesale and Retail Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

Wholesale and Retail was the largest sector in Alberta in terms of person-years (see Table 5.0A, page 26). The person-years made up 19% of the total provincial person-years in 2003. The 2003 lost-time claim rate of 2.8 per 100 person-years was the lowest rate in the past five years and it was also among the lowest in the province (see Chart 5.7).

In this sector, men accounted for 64% of the injured workers in 2003 and half of the workers injured were between 25 and 44 years. Commodity sales clerks accounted for 15% of the lost-time claims. The leading nature of injury in this category was sprains, strains and tears, which represented half of the injuries. The trunk was the most common body part injured, at 42%. Containers including boxes and crates were the leading source of injury or disease at 19%, followed by person-injured or ill worker, at 18%. The main causes of injury or disease were overexertion (from lifting, pushing or pulling objects), 29% and struck by objects, 15%. In this sector 20% of injuries or diseases resulted in 31 or more days away from work.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- The Food and Beverage Stores sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate of 5.4 per 100 person-years and Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment had the lowest rate of 0.6 per 100 person-years.

- Duration rates for all sub-sectors were below the provincial average, except the Food and Beverage Stores, which had a duration rate of 114. All sub-sectors had a decrease in duration rate, except for the Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment sub-sector, which had an increase of 63.6%.

Table 5.7
Wholesale and Retail Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Industry Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Retail and Wholesale Trade Services	Person-Years	231,541	**241,284**	4.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,927	**6,816**	-1.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.0	**2.8**	-6.7%
	Median Workdays Lost	7	**6**	-14.3%
	Duration Rate	74	**61**	-17.6%
Sub-Sector		**2002**	**2003**	**% Change**
Wholesale Operations	Person-Years	26,531	**26,326**	-0.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	681	**699**	2.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.6	**2.7**	3.8%
	Duration Rate	65	**53**	-18.5%
Food and Beverage Stores	Person-Years	44,846	**46,098**	2.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	2,423	**2,494**	2.9%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	5.4	**5.4**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	131	**114**	-13.0%
Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products	Person-Years	38,491	**38,339**	-0.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	858	**839**	-2.2%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.2	**2.2**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	68	**58**	-14.7%
Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers	Person-Years	20,213	**20,382**	0.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	729	**643**	-11.8%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.6	**3.2**	-11.1%
	Duration Rate	92	**79**	-14.1%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.7 (continued)
Wholesale and Retail Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2002 and 2003

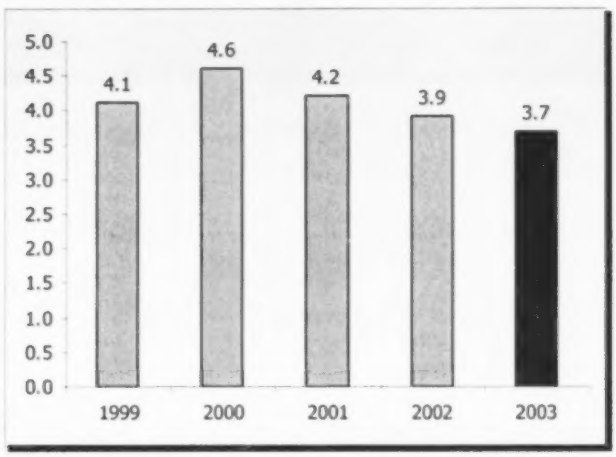
Sub-Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment	Person-Years	17,481	**19,995**	14.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	93	**124**	33.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.5	**0.6**	20.0%
	Duration Rate	11	**18**	63.6%
Yard and Home Improvement Centres	Person-Years	9,019	**9,680**	7.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	512	**456**	-10.9%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	5.7	**4.7**	-17.5%
	Duration Rate	120	**87**	-27.5%
Other Retail Services	Person-Years	74,960	**80,464**	7.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,631	**1,561**	-4.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.2	**1.9**	-13.6%
	Duration Rate	50	**37**	-26.0%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.8 Transportation, Communication and Utilities

The Transportation, Communication and Utilities sector consists of various modes of transportation (air, rail, truck, bus, taxi cab and limousine services), assorted methods of communication and entertainment (radio, television, movies, live theatre, telecommunications, cable vision) and utilities (electricity, natural gas and garbage collection, recycling and disposal).

Chart 5.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

Person-years increased marginally, and lost-time claims decreased in 2003 in the Transportation, Communication and Utilities sector (see Table 5.8). The lost-time claim rate decreased by 5.1% from 3.3 to 3.7 per 100 person-years.

In this sector, 57% of the lost-time claims were from workers aged 25 to 44. Eighty-five percent of lost-time claims involved men. Truck drivers led all occupations, accounting for 44% of the total lost-time claims. Thirty-one percent of the total claims resulted in 31 or more days away from work.

The leading nature of injury or disease in this sector was sprains, strains and tears, at 49%. The trunk was the body part most affected by disabling work incidents in this sector, followed by multiple body parts, at 41% and 12%, respectively. No one source of injury or disease stood out. Contact with structures and surfaces accounted for 20% of claims, while person-injured or ill worker and vehicles each accounted for 18% of claims. Overexertion while maneuvering objects was the main disabling event or exposure with 21% of the total claims.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- The Telecommunication, Closed Circuit TV and Cable Vision sub-sector experienced the greatest change in both person-years and lost-time claims, decreasing by 11.6% and 16.1% respectively.

- The Garbage Collection, Recycling, Disposal and Towing Services sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate of 6.2 per 100 person-years followed by Trucking Services with a rate of 5.4 per 100 person-years. Both improved their rates between 2002 and 2003.

- Within this sector, half of the sub-sectors had duration rates higher than the provincial rate of 82 per 100 person-years. Trucking Services, 240, had the highest duration rate followed by Garbage Collection, Recycling, Disposal and Towing Services, 130; Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services, 124; and Rail Services, 85 (see Table 5.8).

- Lost-time claim rates were greater than the provincial rate in four sub-sectors: Air Services, Trucking Services, Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services and Garbage Collection, Recycling, Disposal and Towing Services.

Table 5.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Industry Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	Person-Years	104,932	**105,080**	0.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	4,079	**3,920**	-3.9%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.9	**3.7**	-5.1%
	Median Workdays Lost	10	**11**	10.0%
	Duration Rate	138	**132**	-4.3%
Sub-Sector		**2002**	**2003**	**% Change**
Air Services	Person-Years	10,630	**11,334**	6.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	412	**400**	-2.9%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.9	**3.5**	-10.3%
	Duration Rate	98	**69**	-29.6%
Rail Services	Person-Years	7,637	**7,861**	2.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	202	**195**	-3.5%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.6	**2.5**	-3.8%
	Duration Rate	109	**85**	-22.0%
Trucking Services	Person-Years	41,959	**43,011**	2.5%
	Lost-Time Claims	2,372	**2,336**	-1.5%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	5.7	**5.4**	-5.3%
	Duration Rate	243	**240**	-1.2%
Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services	Person-Years	4,989	**5,062**	1.5%
	Lost-Time Claims	218	**229**	5.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.4	**4.5**	2.3%
	Duration Rate	111	**124**	11.7%
Radio, TV, Movies, Live Theatre and Ballet	Person-Years	6,585	**6,053**	-8.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	69	**69**	0.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.0	**1.1**	10.0%
	Duration Rate	35	**25**	-28.6%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.8 (continued)

Transportation, Communication and Utilities Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2002 and 2003

Sub-Sector		2002	2003	% Change
Telecommunication, Closed Circuit TV and Cable Vision	Person-Years	14,764	**13,046**	-11.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	161	**135**	-16.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.1	**1.0**	-9.1%
	Duration Rate	23	**21**	-8.7%
Utilities	Person-Years	11,382	**11,633**	2.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	134	**128**	-4.5%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.2	**1.1**	-8.3%
	Duration Rate	15	**20**	33.3%
Garbage Collection, Recycling, Disposal and Towing Services	Person-Years	3,410	**3,621**	6.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	235	**225**	-4.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	6.9	**6.2**	-10.1%
	Duration Rate	201	**130**	-35.3%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2003, the WCB accepted 127 occupational fatalities for compensation. This was the highest number in the last ten years.

A WCB accepted occupational fatality is defined as the death of a worker resulting from a work-related incident or exposure, which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. Some of the fatalities accepted in a particular year occurred in prior years. Unless otherwise specified, occupational fatalities in this report refer to occupational fatalities accepted by the WCB.

This section provides a description of the occupational fatalities and the fatality rates for both the province and the major industry sectors.

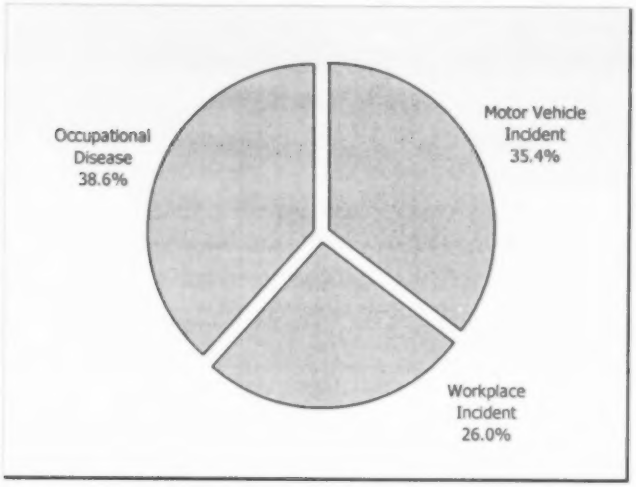
6.1 Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB

AHRE classifies occupational fatalities into three general types:

- Motor vehicle incidents
- Workplace incidents
- Occupational disease (see Chart 6.1)

Occupational Health and Safety Officers investigate only workplace incidents while local police authorities normally investigate motor vehicle incidents and workers' physicians report deaths due to occupational disease.

Chart 6.1
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Alberta: 2003



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Motor Vehicle Incidents

In 2003, 35% of the occupational fatalities were motor vehicle incidents, an increase of 55.2% from 2002 (see Table 6.1A). Motor vehicle incidents typically involve non-industrial vehicles operating on public roads in which the fatally injured worker was either the driver or a passenger. This type of occupational fatality also includes cases involving aircraft crashes, train crashes, helicopter crashes and water vehicle crashes.

Workplace Incidents

The proportion of workplace incident fatalities accepted by the WCB decreased to 26% in 2003 from 29% in 2002 (see Table 6.1A). Workplace incidents consisted of cases in which the worker died at a worksite or as a result of injuries sustained at a worksite. This is the type of fatality that AHRE typically investigates. The four most frequent types of fatal incidents investigated by OHS Officers involve: being struck by objects; falling from elevation; industrial vehicle incidents; and being caught in or between objects.

Occupational Disease

Occupational disease fatalities consist mostly of recognized occupational disease, that is, disease known to be primarily or exclusively work-related (e.g. asbestosis and black lung disease). This category also includes heart attacks suffered on the job. Occupational diseases are frequently diagnosed several years after the initial or crucial exposure to the toxic substance and in such cases, it is difficult to determine when the fatal exposure occurred. *The occupational disease category, therefore, should not be interpreted to reflect present worksite hazardous conditions or exposures.*

Thirty-nine percent of the total occupational fatalities in 2003 resulted from occupational disease, decreasing from 43% in 2002 (see Table 6.1A). The most frequent occupational disease fatalities between 1999 and 2003 relate to exposure to asbestos fibres, representing 65%, and in 2003 these fatalities represented 57% of the total occupational disease fatalities (see Table 6.1B and Chart 6.1B). Exposure to asbestos can result in cancer and related obstructive diseases of the lungs and respiratory system, such as asbestosis and mesothelioma.

Table 6.1A
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted By the WCB – Alberta: 1994-2003

	Motor Vehicle Incident		Workplace Incident		Occupational Disease		Total
Year	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities
1994	30	40.5%	28	37.8%	16	21.6%	74
1995	42	45.2%	30	31.2%	21	23.7%	93
1996	33	36.3%	34	37.4%	24	26.4%	91
1997	49	40.8%	37	30.8%	34	28.3%	120
1998	37	35.2%	34	32.4%	34	32.4%	105
1999	33	28.9%	43	37.7%	38	33.3%	114
2000	30	25.4%	55	46.6%	33	28.0%	118
2001	40	33.9%	38	32.2%	40	33.9%	118
2002	29	28.7%	29	28.7%	43	42.6%	101
2003	**45**	**35.4%**	**33**	**26.0%**	**49**	**38.6%**	**127**
Total	368	34.7%	361	34.0%	332	31.3%	1,061

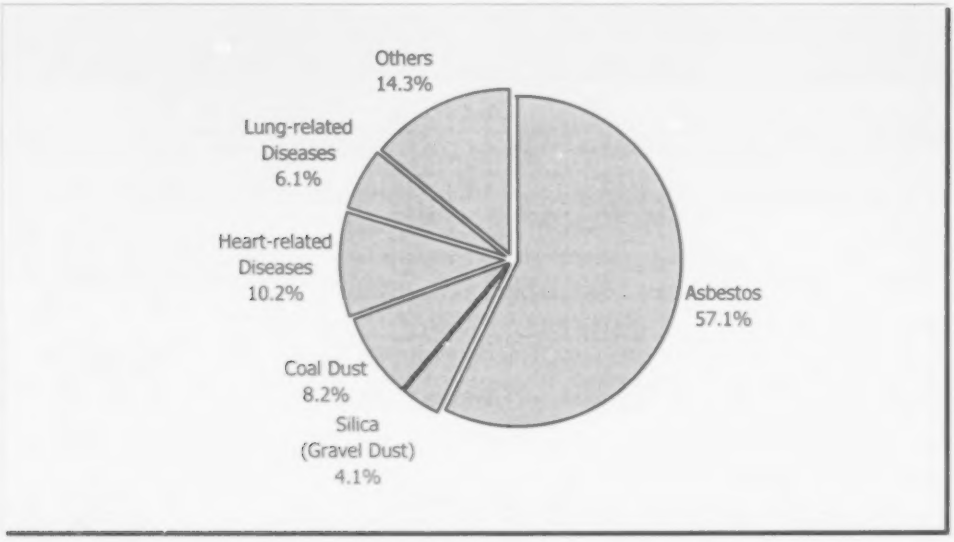
Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 6.1B
Occupational Disease Fatalities Accepted by the WCB, by Causes of Disease – Alberta: 1999-2003

	Year Accepted					Total Accepted	
Causes	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**Total**	**%**
Asbestos	31	20	29	23	**28**	131	64.5%
Silica (Gravel Dust)	1	4	4	0	**2**	11	5.4%
Coal Dust	1	1	2	1	**4**	9	4.4%
Other Dust	1	3	0	0	**0**	4	2.0%
Chemicals	1	2	2	6	**0**	11	5.4%
Radiation	1	1	1	0	**0**	3	1.5%
Heart-related Diseases	2	1	0	5	**5**	13	6.4%
Infectious Diseases	0	1	2	0	**0**	3	1.5%
Lung-related Diseases	0	0	0	3	**3**	6	3.0%
Others	0	0	0	5	**7**	12	5.9%
Total	38	33	40	43	**49**	203	100.0%

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 6.1B
Occupational Disease Fatalities Accepted by the WCB, by Causes of Disease – Alberta: 2003

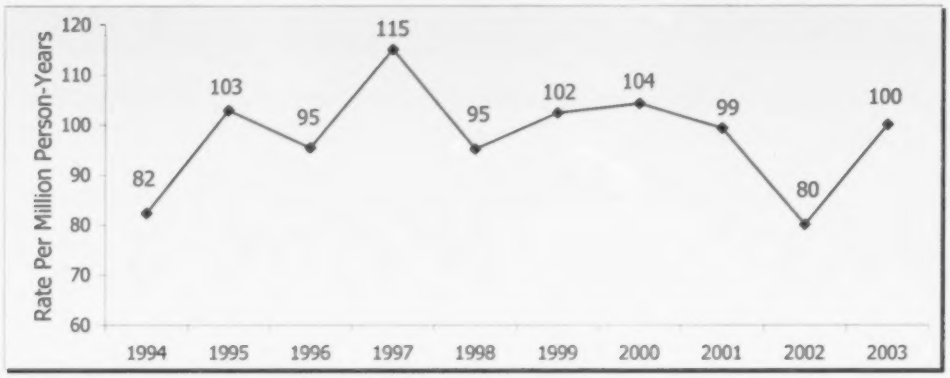


Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

6.2 Occupational Fatality Rates in Industry Sectors

The estimated occupational fatality rate for Alberta in 2003 was 100 deaths per million person-years (see Chart 6.2A and Table 6.2A), an increase of 25% from 2002. *It should be noted that, unlike the lost-time claim rate, the fatality rate is not a reliable indicator of the present risk of work-related injury and disease since conditions that resulted in the exposure or disease may no longer be present.*

Chart 6.2A
Occupational Fatality Rate – Alberta: 1994-2003



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 6.2A
Occupational Fatality Rates[18] – Alberta: 1994-2003

Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Total Accepted Fatalities	74	93	91	120	105	114	118	118	101	**127**	1,061
Fatality Rate	82	103	95	115	95	102	104	99	80	**100**	96

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Like lost-time claim rates, fatality rates vary across industry sectors due to the different types of work activity performed in the various sectors. In order to reduce year-to-year variations, the period 1994 to 2003 was used to calculate the fatality rates for a sector by dividing the total number of accepted fatalities in a sector for the period 1994 to 2003 by the total number of person-years during that period.

The fatality rates for the period considered was greatest in the Agriculture and Forestry sector (see Table 6.2B). The estimated rate of 250 per million person-years was 2.6 times greater than the provincial rate of 96 per million person-years for the same period.

[18] Fatality rates are expressed as fatalities per million person-years. Estimates are based upon information provided by the WCB. Fatalities occurring under Government of Canada jurisdiction are excluded from the calculation of the fatality rates.

However, caution should be used in considering the fatality rate for Agriculture and Forestry. Most of the industries in this sector do not have workers' compensation coverage, resulting in the under-estimation of the person-years and accepted fatalities. Fatality rates reported might be more reliable for sectors where a majority of the industries have workers' compensation coverage since the data only includes these workers.

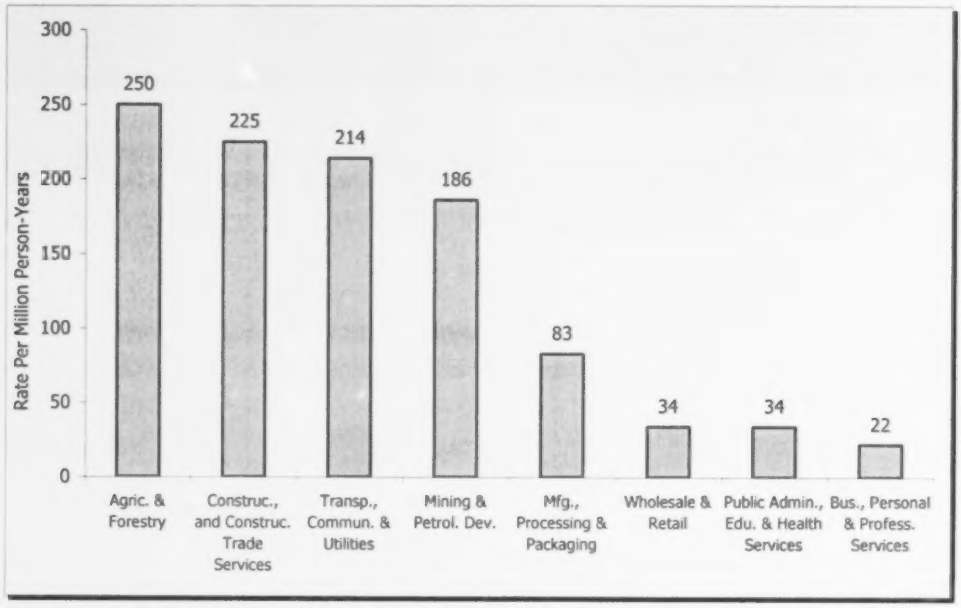
The Construction and Construction Trade Services, Transportation, Communication and Utilities, and Mining and Petroleum Development sectors all had a higher occupational fatality rate than the provincial rate. Fatality rates were lower than the provincial rate in the other industry sectors (see Table 6.2B and Chart 6.2B).

Table 6.2B
Occupational Fatality Rates By Industry Sector – Alberta: 1994-2003

Industry Sector	Total Fatalities	Fatality Rate
Agriculture and Forestry	26	250
Construction and Construction Trade Services	307	225
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	194	214
Mining and Petroleum Development	149	186
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging	126	83
Wholesale and Retail	72	34
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	69	34
Business, Personal and Professional Services	41	22

Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 6.2B
Occupational Fatality Rates by Industry Sector – Alberta: 1994-2003



Data Source: 2003 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS AND ORDERS

AHRE enhances the health and safety of Alberta workers by promoting a safe and healthy work environment in Alberta.

Employers and workers have the prime responsibility for workplace health and safety. AHRE works in co-operation with employers, workers, industry association and labour groups to promote voluntary establishment of an effective health and safety management system at Alberta workplaces.

In parallel to the effort to promote self-compliance of OHS regulations, AHRE also uses inspections and incident investigations to identify non-compliance, unhealthy and unsafe workplaces.

The intent of inspections is to monitor compliance at the work sites where an inspection is likely to make the most impact. Poor health and safety performance and uncontrolled hazards are targeted for inspections. AHRE inspectors throughout the province investigated reported complaints and serious incidents. Work site inspections focus on targeted employers and selected industry sectors. In 2003, AHRE completed 12,494 inspections, an increase of 17% from 2002.

When non-compliance of regulation is identified, AHRE will work cooperatively with the responsible parties to correct the situations. When necessary, orders will be issued by AHRE to bring the situations back to meeting the regulatory requirements. AHRE issued 6,354 orders in 2003 and this was more than twice the number of the orders issued in 2002.

Table 7.0
Workplace Inspections and Orders – Alberta: 2002 and 2003

	2002	2003
Number of Inspections	10,676	12,494
Number of Orders Written	3,009	6,354

Data Source: Worksite Inspection Tracking System (WITS), 2003

REFERENCES

Alberta Human Resources and Employment: *2002 Summary: Lost-Time Claims and Claim Rates*

Statistics Canada's Labour Force Statistics: *Historical 2003*

Workers' Compensation Board, Alberta: *Rate and Industry Description Manual, January 1, 2003*

Canadian Standard Association Z795-03: *Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information*

A

APPENDIX A: TERMS, DEFINITIONS, AND FORMULAS

Lost-Time Claim

A lost-time claim (LTC) is a claim for an occupational injury or disease which disables the worker beyond the day of injury. Included are claims for which wages compensation are paid, permanent disability claims, fatalities and cases in which the injured worker is assigned light duties or other modified work upon return to work from time lost due to injury.

Person-Years

Person-years are estimates calculated from wage and payroll data provided by account holders to the WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment uses these data to estimate an average industry wage, and uses the average industry wage and employer payroll data to estimate person-years for each employer and each industry. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year, and can be assumed to equal 2,000 hours worked.

LTC Rate

The lost-time claim (LTC) rate is calculated by dividing the number of lost-time claims by the person-year estimate, and multiplying the result by 100. The LTC rate represents the probability or risk of disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one-year work. Comparisons of LTC rates between industries, or between years, can be used to indicate increases, decreases, or differences in this risk.

$$\text{LTC Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of LTCs} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Duration (Days Lost)

The duration of disability is the number of days following the injury or disease for which the worker was disabled and unable to perform normal work duties. This information is obtained for this report from data on compensation days paid on each claim from the WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment obtains these data on March 31 of the year following the claim year, and does not update the information, even though many injured workers continue to be disabled beyond this date. As a result, the duration information reported here underestimates the true impact of lost-time injury and disease.

Duration Rate

The duration rate is calculated by dividing the number of workdays lost (disability days) by the person-year estimate, and multiplying by 100. The result is expressed as days lost per 100 person-years, and indicates, in part, the economic impact of occupational injury and disease. Duration rates are not recommended as reliable indicators of full economic cost. In addition,

readers are warned that duration rates are highly unstable when based on only a few lost-time claims; it is recommended that the duration rate not be calculated based upon fewer than 30 lost-time claims.

$$\text{Duration Rate} = \frac{\text{Disability Days} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Industry Coverage

About 75% of employed persons in Alberta are represented in this report. This report includes all industry activity in Alberta covered by the Alberta WCB for occupational injury and disease to workers. Most industry sectors are included but notable exceptions include agriculture and finance. Several professional groups (i.e. the teaching and medical professions) are also excluded. The Government of Canada is excluded except where the WCB pays administration or enhanced disability cost. Claims from Government of Alberta employees are only included if the duration is longer than 80 days.

WCB Accepted Fatality

An occupational fatality is the death of a worker which resulted from a work-related incident or exposure and which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. A fatality is counted in the year it is accepted.

Fatality Rate

The fatality rate is calculated by dividing the number of accepted fatalities by the person-years estimate and multiplying the result by one million. The result is expressed as fatalities per million person-years. Fatalities that are found under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada are excluded before the calculation of the fatality rate.

$$\text{Fatality Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Fatalities} \times 1{,}000{,}000}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

NEC

Means 'Not Elsewhere Classified'.

UNS

Means 'Unspecified'.

B

APPENDIX B: WCB INDUSTRY CODES[19]

1. Agriculture & Forestry Sector

Industry Codes: 01100, 01300, 01700, 01900, 01901, 01903, 02102, 02109, 02110, 03100, 03902, 04100, 60201, 62908, 85902

Sub-sector Codes:

Agriculture	01100, 01300, 01700, 01900, 01901, 01903, 02102, 02109, 02110, 04100, 60201, 85902
Forestry	03100, 03902

2. Business, Personal & Professional Services Sector

Industry Codes: 02104, 02116, 02117, 09900, 37401, 38101, 38102, 51701, 51902, 52705, 62904, 70200, 73500, 73501, 80703, 82500, 82700, 82701, 82703, 82800, 83100, 85300, 85900, 85901, 85904, 85916, 85919, 85922, 85925, 86200, 86400, 86403, 86405, 86408, 86409, 86410, 86411, 86414, 86600, 86901, 86902, 86906, 86907, 86913, 86918, 86920, 86921, 86923, 87200, 87300, 87301, 87400, 87401, 87402, 87500, 87501, 87502, 87503, 87505, 87508, 87510, 87600, 87603, 87700, 87900, 89101, 89104, 89701, 89702, 89703, 89704, 89705, 89901, 89902, 89907, 89913, 89924, 89927, 93109, 93113

Sub-sector Codes:

Business Services Sub-sectors

Building and Ground Maintenance	51701, 87500, 89702

[19] Codes are Workers' Compensation Board 2003 industry codes

Environmental Services	86408, 86414
Engineering, Architectural, Designing and Research Services	09900, 86400, 86403, 86405, 86409, 86410, 86411, 86913, 86923, 89927
Personal Services Sub-sectors	
Personal Services-Maintenance	87300, 87301, 89701, 89703, 89704, 89705
Restaurant, Hotel and Recreation Services	51902, 80703, 85300, 85900, 85901, 85904, 85916, 85919, 85922, 87501, 87502, 87503, 87505, 87508, 87510, 87600, 87603, 89901, 89907
Other Personal Service	83100, 87200, 87400, 87401, 87402, 87700,87900
Professional Services Sub-sectors	
Animal Care Services	02104, 02116, 02117
Private Health Services and Seniors' Accommodations	37401, 38101, 38102, 82500, 82700, 82701, 82703, 82800

3. Construction & Construction Trade Services Sector

Industry Codes: 01904, 01905, 02100, 02103, 02105, 02200, 06304, 06306, 09902, 09927, 30302, 31501, 31507, 31508, 35301, 40400, 40401, 40405, 40602, 40604, 40901, 40905, 40907, 42102, 42104, 42105, 42106, 42109, 42110, 42111, 42113, 42115, 42117, 42118, 42120, 42121, 42122, 42124, 42125, 42127, 42128, 42129, 42131, 42133, 42135, 42136, 42139, 42141, 42143, 42144, 42151, 42156, 42158, 42159, 42160, 42161, 42184, 51502, 51503, 51504, 51506, 86401, 86413, 86911, 86922, 89600, 89605, 89928

Sub-sector Codes:

Construction Trade Services	02100, 40401, 40405, 42102, 42111, 42113, 42115, 42125, 42133, 42135, 42136, 42141, 42143
Doors/Glass Installation and Repair	30302, 42121
Industrial Construction	40400, 40905, 42104, 42105, 42106, 42109, 42127, 42139, 42156, 42159, 42161, 51504, 89605
Mechanical, Electrical and Insulation	31508, 42110, 42117, 42122, 42124, 42144, 42184, 89600
Roadbuilders	40602, 40604
Roofers	42118, 42151
Scaffolders	89928

4. Manufacturing, Processing & Packaging Sector

Industry Codes: 01103, 02101, 02112, 07900, 10100, 10104, 10500, 11202, 12301, 12304, 12400, 12900, 13100, 13101, 13300, 13500, 13900, 13904, 13905, 14100, 14300, 14500, 16900, 16901, 16902, 17200, 17900, 17901, 21300, 22101, 22900, 22901, 24900, 25100, 25401, 25900, 25901, 26101, 26104, 26401, 27102, 27103, 27200, 27300, 27402, 28600, 28603, 28800, 28900, 29100, 29102, 29200, 29600, 29700, 30100, 30101, 30403, 30407, 30412, 30700, 30801, 33500, 33602, 33606, 33900, 33902, 34100, 34500, 34700, 34702, 34800, 35200, 35401, 36500, 37201, 37301, 37402, 37801, 37805, 38100, 38200, 38201, 38500, 39300, 39701, 39901, 42147, 62304, 62500, 62700, 69903, 86201, 86202, 89301, 89401, 89916

Sub-sector Codes:

Meat, Hides and Pelt Products	01103, 10100, 10104, 17200

Clothing and Textile Products	17900, 21300, 22900, 22901, 24900
Feed/Seed, Food and Beverage Products	02101, 02112, 10500, 11202, 12301, 12400, 12900, 13100, 13101, 13300, 13500, 13900, 13904, 13905, 14100, 14300, 14500, 37402
Wood Products	25100, 25401, 25900, 25901, 27102, 27103
Furniture and Allied Products	26101, 26104, 42147
Printed and Published Products	27402, 28600, 28800, 28900, 86202, 89301
Foundries (not Steel), Rubber and Non-metallic Products	16901, 27200, 29700, 34100, 34500, 34700, 34702, 34800, 35200, 35401, 38500
Primary Metal (esp. Steel) Products	26401, 29100, 29102, 29200, 30100, 30101, 30403, 30407, 30412, 30700, 30801, 33602, 33606, 62500, 62700, 89401
Industrial Equipment	16902, 38100, 62304
Gases, Fertilizer and Petrochemical- Refining and Mfg.	36500, 37201, 37801, 37805
Plastic Products	37301

5. Mining & Petroleum Development Sector

Industry Codes: 06100, 06110, 06111, 06300, 06305, 06501, 06600, 06601, 07700, 08701, 09200, 09201, 09600, 09903, 09904, 09911, 09915, 09921, 34101, 34300, 42103, 42130, 42150, 51500, 51501, 73702

Sub-sector Codes:

Coal Mining	06100, 06110, 06111, 08701

Pipeline Cleaning and Transmission	51500, 51501
Petroleum Producers/Exploration	06300, 09200
Mining or Processing Other Than Coal Mining	06501, 06600, 07700, 34101, 34300
Drilling Services	09201, 09600, 09904, 42103, 42130, 42150
Oilfield Services	09903, 09911

6. Public Administration, Education & Health Services Sector

Industry Codes: 36502, 57601, 57602, 80102, 80103, 80105, 80106, 80301, 80302, 80305, 80311, 80500, 80700, 80701, 82100, 82704, 82705, 82710, 82712, 82801, 82806, 82808, 82812, 85909, 86927, 86930, 89923, 89925, 93200, 93201, 93202, 95100, 95101, 95102, 95104, 95105, 95108

Sub-sector Codes:

Public Administration Sub-sector

Alberta Govt. Public Services	93200, 93201, 93202
Municipal Services	95100, 95101, 95102, 95104, 95105, 95108
Other Public Administration	36502, 57601, 57602, 82712, 86930

Education Services Sub-sectors

Education, Museums and Libraries	80102, 80103, 80105, 80106, 80301, 80302, 80305, 80311, 80500, 80700, 80701, 86927, 89923

Health Services (Including Health Authorities) Sub-sectors.

Health Care Centres	82100, 82705
Health and Social Services	82704, 82710, 82801, 82806, 82808, 82812, 85909, 89925

7. Wholesale & Retail Sector

Industry Codes: 16300, 25403, 33901, 37902, 52400, 60800, 62200, 62201, 62300, 62302, 62303, 62701, 62900, 62903, 63100, 63103, 63105, 64200, 65400, 65406, 65600, 65800, 65808, 65809, 66300, 66900, 67300, 67601, 67602, 67604, 67802, 68100, 69100, 69200, 69300, 69301, 69500, 69901, 69904, 69912, 69914, 69915, 69916, 86905, 86909, 89100, 89908, 89910, 89922

Sub-sector Codes:

Wholesale Operations	62900, 69916
Food and Beverage Stores	63100, 63103, 63105, 65406
Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products	37902, 52400, 60800, 62200, 62201, 62302, 62303, 69300, 86905, 89910
Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers	16300, 62701, 65400, 65600, 65800, 65808, 65809, 69912, 69915, 89922
Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment	33901, 62300, 67602
Yard and Home Improvement Centres	25403, 69301
Other Retail Services	62903, 64200, 66300, 66900, 67300, 67601, 67604, 67802, 68100, 69100, 69200, 69500, 69901, 69904, 69914, 86909, 89100, 89908

8. Transportation, Communication & Utilities Sector

Industry Codes: 27400, 42155, 50100, 50104, 50105, 50106, 50107, 50200, 50201, 50203, 50607, 50701, 50714, 50720, 50800, 50801, 50802, 51200, 51705, 52700, 54300, 54301, 54501, 57200, 57400, 57901, 65402, 85100, 85907, 85914, 85918, 85934

Sub-sector Codes:

Transportation Sub-sectors	
Air Services	50100, 50104, 50105, 50106, 50107, 50200, 50201, 50203
Rail Services	50607
Trucking Services	42155, 50701, 50714, 50720
Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services	50800, 50801, 50802, 51200
Communications and Entertainment Sub-sectors	
Radio, TV, Movies, Live Theatre and Ballet	54300, 85100, 85907, 85914, 85918, 85934
Telecommunication, Closed Circuit TV and Cable Vision	54301, 54501
Utilities Sub-sectors	
Utilities	57200, 57400
Garbage Collection, Recycling, Disposal and Towing Services	27400, 57901, 65402

CONTACT INFORMATION

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www.gov.ab.ca/hre/whs/publications/statistics.asp

Work Safe Alberta website:

www.worksafely.org